"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day, colder by night; rain, colder to-morrow; brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,092. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ROCKEFELLER WAY TO DEAL WITH VICE

First Authorized Announcement of What Is Being Done to Solve New York's Problem.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

Formed of Workers for the Public Good, and Study Is Its Present Aim.

A PLAN MAY COME LATER

Expert Investigators Now Looking Into Conditions and Methods Here and Abroad.

NC HYSTERIA, NO SENSATION

No Criticism of Officials—Constructive Suggestion Sought in a Great World Problem.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., regarding whose activities for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic there have been many unauthorized rumors ever since the termination of the service of the so-called "white slave" Grand Jury, of which he was foreman, gave out a formal statement yesterday intended to rectify various inaccuracies in the reports about what is being done in that direction.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement makes the first authorized announcement of the formation of an independent organization, called the Bureau of Social Hygiene, for the study of the evils disclosed by the investigations of this Grand Jury of two years ago. The statement sets forth the origin, present aims and plans of this organization of social workers for the public good, and makes known its membership and the nature of the work upon which it is at present engaged.

Nothing whatever is said in the statement about the source or the extent of the financial backing of the bureau, but Mr. Rockefeller has previously denied the report that a special fund "of millions" has been devoted to its purposes. It is understood that as a matter of fact the expenses incurred in the study of the evils under consideration are being taken care of as they arise.

His statement bears the simple caption "The Origin, Work and Plans of the Bureau of Social Hygiene." Here it is.

Mr. Rockefeller's Statement.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene came into existence about two years ago, as a result of the work of the Special Grand Jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City, which served during the first half of the year 1910. One of the recommendations made by it in the presentment handed up at the termination of its labors was that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil. The foreman of that body subsequently gave careful consideration to the character of the work which might properly be done by such a commission and limitations under which it would operate.

In this connection, separate, personal conferences were held with over a hundred leading men and women in the city, among whom were lawyers, physicians, business men, bank presidents, presidents of commercial organizations, clergymen, settlement workers, social workers, labor leaders, and reformers. These conferences developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. The conviction also grew that the main reason why more permanent results had not been obtained by the various organizations which had dealt with the subject of the social evil during the past ten or fifteen years was that most of them were temporary. While active, they materially improved the situation, but as their efforts were relaxed, there came the inevitable return to much the same conditions as before.

The forces of evil are never greatly alarmed at the organization of investigating or reform bodies, for they know that they are generally composed of busy people, who cannot turn aside from their own affairs for any great length of time to carry on reforms, and that sooner or later their efforts will cease, and the patient denizens of the underworld and their exploiters can then reappear and continue the traffic as formerly.

Must be a Permanent War.

So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedam from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

Therefore, as the initial step, in the Winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy of the New York bar, and John

Continued on Page 2.

GUARD ASQUITH CABINET.

Detectives Take Precautions to Prevent Suffragette Attacks.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Cabinet Council assembles to-morrow to decide the momentous question on how to deal with the dilemma caused by the Speaker's ruling on the Franchise bill. This ruling, which was made Thursday in answer to a question asked by Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, was to the effect that if the substance of the bill were materially changed by amendments, it should be withdrawn and a new bill presented.

Such conflicting opinions have been provoked by the problem of woman's suffrage that fears have been expressed whether the Government will be able to weather the storm. The suffragists are calling on the Premier to redeem his pledge to the women to have a vote taken, while some Liberals express the opinion that the Government has no right to force through Parliament such a revolutionary reform as giving votes to women without first appealing to the country.

The Ministers insist that the question cannot involve any Cabinet resignations, and argue that any other Government would be faced by the same difficulties on this question.

Fear of new militant action by the suffragettes if the bill is dropped causes great anxiety in official quarters. The Scotland Yard authorities are taking precautions to protect the Cabinet Ministers against possible attack.

PRETTY MUSICIAN A SUICIDE.

Miss Berenice Leach Writes Farewell Note and Turns On the Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 26.—"I am just tired of life," was the laconic message, written by Miss Berenice E. Leach, which she pinned to her breast before she placed in her mouth a tube leading to a gas jet, wrapped a blanket about her head, and slowly died of asphyxiation at her home late on Saturday night.

Miss Leach came from St. Albans, Vt., with her stepfather and mother a few years ago. She was a handsome girl and was graduated with high honors from a school in her native town. She was a talented musician and was having an expensive costume made which she was to wear at her début at the Nathan Hale School concert here next month. For several months she had been employed as stenographer by James Duffy, an architect. She lived alone the greater part of the time at the Leach home in Maine Street, as her parents are employed at the insane asylum at Norwich, and come to this city on Sundays only.

For a couple of years a broker, with headquarters in New York, has been coming to New London occasionally and calling on Miss Leach, and her acquaintances thought the pair were engaged and would soon be married. He arrived from New York on Friday evening. Miss Leach met him at the station, and the two were seen at the station again at noon on Saturday, when the broker returned to New York.

No reason is given for the girl's sudden determination to end her life, except the brief note she wrote before inhaling the gas. It is reported that a letter was found in the room after her death which was turned over to the medical examiner.

The body of Miss Leach will be sent to Chelsea for burial.

RAISE $27,755 IN 10 MINUTES.

Pittsburgh Congregation Aids Hebrew Union College.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 26.—The congregation of Rodeph Shalom Synagogue raised $27,755 for the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati within ten minutes this morning.

The contributions were volunteered after an address by Rabbi J. Leonard Levy upon the proceedings of the biennial meeting of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held last week at Cincinnati. Dr. Levy is Chairman of the College Synagogue and school extension work of the union, and at the convention last week made an earnest appeal for financial aid to further the work of the institution.

"I had not thought of discussing what was done at Cincinnati when I went to the temple this morning," said Dr. Levy. "But it was suggested to me that the time was opportune for telling my congregation of the grand work of the college and of the Union of Reform Jewish Congregations. I told of the appeal I made at Cincinnati for the synagogue and school extension work, and of the subsequent report read by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which was outlined further the needs of the college and the necessity for additional finance.

"I told my congregation that $100,000 was needed to maintain our college each year. In detail I told of the enthusiasm with which the delegates pledged support for carrying on the work. Then I said that if there were those in the congregation who wished to show their respect for what was being done, the opportunity was open. Within ten minutes $27,755 was pledged.

"With what was pledged by our people at the meeting in Cincinnati last week, the Jewish people of Pittsburgh have pledged $85,755 for the college and its mission."

PARK AIDS INJURED GUIDE.

Has Friend's Skull Fracture Mended in Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The life of James Pine, a Florida guide and trapper, has been saved through the interest taken in him by H. J. Park of Park & Tilford, New York. For three seasons Pine was Mr. Park's guide through Florida swamps nd forests. Soon after Mr. Park returned home last November Pine's skull was fractured by a beam that fell on him in his houseboat. Mr. Park had the injured man taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital and engaged Dr. William Halstead, who performed two delicate operations and saved the guide's life. Pine will leave the hospital next week. Until a week ago Mr. Park remained in Baltimore and visited his friend daily. He also has provided for Pine's wife and four children in Miami.

It was said in the hospital to-day that two weeks ago Dr. Halstead bared and pieced together the fragments of the splintered bone. Another week was allowed to Pine in which to prepare for a second operation. The lower nerve tissues of the cheek had been paralyzed. The nerves above the cheek bone were alive, however, and a week ago Dr. Halstead, resorting to a rare and seldom successful experiment, opened the cheek and spliced the ends of the paralyzed and the living nerves, transplanting the living tissues. Electrical massage was given thrice daily until all signs of paralysis disappeared.

OLIVE OIL, FRENCH—40c.
Made—clarified—bottled under our direction. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Adv.

ALLIES MOVE TO END PEACE CONFERENCE

Decide to Draft a Note to Turkey, Breaking Off Negotiations.

HOPE THUS TO FORCE ACTION

Threaten Also to Denounce the Armistice Unless a Reply to the Powers Is Speedily Forthcoming.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.—The Balkan delegates have taken a radical step and decided to break off negotiations with Turkey.

At a meeting of the plenipotentiaries yesterday it was decided to address a note to the Turkish Embassy, announcing the rupture of the peace conference. The note will declare that the revolutionary change in the Government at Constantinople, and more especially the defiant attitude assumed by the new Ministry in regard to the question of Adrianople and islands, constitute a new element in the situation, which renders further negotiations superfluous.

All the delegates agreed that further delay on the part of Turkey in replying to the note of the powers could not be tolerated, and should the Turkish reply be not received within the next two, or at most three days, denunciation of the armistice by the allies will follow.

The terms of the note to be addressed to Turkey were considered, and decided on at yesterday's meeting, and the document will be drawn up in final form to-day.

Denunciation of the armistice would give the powers four days to determine whether they could devise any means of bringing more pressure to bear on the Turks, but the prospects of further intervention are thought remote. It is felt that about all that can now be expected from them is to make certain that the war, if renewed, shall be limited to the Balkan States and Turkey. The Daily Mail says that assurances on this point have been given by all the powers, including Russia and Austria, who have a special interest in the issue of the struggle.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that the Porte's reply to the powers will probably be given to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The meeting of the delegates to-day to discuss their present situation with reference to peace lasted an hour and a half. Two views were expressed, one for the immediate rupture of the negotiations and a resumption of the war, and the other favoring a temporizing policy to avoid irrevocable steps. The latter course won, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Michael Madjaroff, Bulgarian Minister at London; Prof. Georgios Streit, Greek Minister to Austria; Count Voynovitch, representing Montenegro, and Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Servian Minister to France, with M. Politis, of the Greek delegation, owing to his knowledge of French and acquaintance with international law.

General lines were laid down on which the note is to be drafted, comprising the arguments already set forth as to why the league demands the surrender of Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.

That the policy of the allies is to gain time is plain. The delegates decided that the advantages to be gained by a resumption of hostilities would be in proportion to the risks they ran, and that they would not take that step unless forced to do so. It is realized that even a partial reverse would have grave consequences, apart from the loss of thousands of men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—Hakki Pasha has definitely refused the portfolio of the Foreign Ministry, and it has been offered to Prince Said Halim, who is expected to accept.

Said Halim is an Egyptian Prince. He is President of the Council of State and Secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress.

MALTA, Jan. 26.—The battleships King Edward VII. and Zealandia sailed to-day for the Levant.

COUP D'ETAT A SWIFT AFFAIR.

Government Was Unprepared, and Yielded as Soon as Asked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Times, describing the coup d'état, says:

"The outbreak found the Government unprepared. It was an affair in which minutes counted.

"The first warning of danger was the appearance of Djemal Bey, Vali of Adana, on horseback, accompanied by five mounted officers. As they rode into the Porte, a group, composed of about a dozen persons, darted out of a café, unfurled a red and white flag, embroidered with texts from the Koran, and rushed up the steps.

"Parties of men, armed with revolvers, appeared from around every corner. A few were officers; others belonged to the Fedai element of the Committee of Union; others were roughs of the class employed by the committee for demonstrations against the Balkan legations.

"Their number did not exceed fifty, all told. They rushed up the steps with cries of, 'Down with the Government!' 'We will hold Adrianople!' and demanded to enter the Porte.

"At this moment Enver Bey and his uncle, Halil Bey, rode up and, entering the Porte, asked to see the Grand Vizier.

"I myself arrived at the Porte about an hour later, and had a good view of what was taking place. A group of about 100 persons with a banner were standing on the steps. Among them were a number of well-known committeemen and several Iamdjas, who were intoning their prayers. Whenever the pause took place in these pious exer-

Continued on Page 2.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Used for 80 years by people of discrimination.—Adv.

JAMES HUNEKER
writes of
Hauptmann, Sudermann and Schnitzler.
A characteristic and delightful article by this well-known critic and magazine writer which will arouse unusual interest.
In Next Sunday's Times.

TEN PERSONS BITTEN IN DOG'S WILD RUN

Ambulances Gather Victims as Police and Citizens Chase Animal Three Miles.

NINE CHILDREN ARE HURT

Old Hudson Section of Jersey City in Panic Until Policeman Kills Beast—Score Had Clothes Torn.

The streets of the old Hudson City section of Jersey City were filled with boys and girls on their way to Sunday school shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and none of them paid much attention to a yellow mongrel dog that was trotting peaceably along Hancock Avenue. At the corner of that thoroughfare and South Street, little Florence Pierce of 408 Palisade Avenue, was standing talking to some of her chums, when the dog suddenly ran toward her and, before she could back away or protect herself in any way, the animal sprang at her face. His teeth sank into the flesh of her cheek, and then, as she tried to beat him off, too frightened to make any outcry, he chewed at her hands and did not break away until she had fallen to the sidewalk, while all the other children in the group had run screaming in every direction.

The cry of "mad dog!" was taken up and passed on down the street in a shrill clamor of alarm. Then began a chase that wound in and out of the streets of that section, now pursued furiously, now lagging when the dog dropped out of sight, and not ended until an hour and a half later, when Mounted Policeman Kelly shot and killed the dog.

In that hour and a half, the maddened animal had bitten and torn at fully twenty persons, most of them boys and girls. Nine of them were hurt so seriously that they were removed to Christ Hospital and the City Hospital, while a tenth was taken immediately to the Pasteur Institute in New York.

This is the list of those whose flesh was so badly torn by the dog that they had to be taken to hospitals:

CASTINO, JOHN, 12 years old, of 49 Central Avenue, bitten on the left arm.

FLEICHOUR, JAMES, 14 years old, of 78 Hancock Avenue, bitten on the left arm.

FISCHER, HARRY, 14 years old, of 99 Webster Avenue, bitten on the right hand.

GALLACHAN, GEORGE, 14 years old, of 32 Laidlaw Avenue, bitten on the left arm.

LOURSHOWSKI, ANNA, 32 years old, of 55 Jefferson Avenue, bitten on the face and on her right breast.

PANT, EDNA M., 6 years old, of 93 Newkirk Street, bitten on the right cheek.

PIERCE, FLORENCE, 6 years old, of 408 Palisade Avenue, bitten on the left cheek and on both hands.

SCHLEIN, DAVID, 6 years old, of 377 Palisade Avenue, bitten on the left hand.

SWANSON, JOHN, 5 years old, of 64 Webster Avenue, bitten on the right arm.

WAGNER, MARIAN, 9 years old, of 56 Waverly Street, bitten on the left hand.

The dog's head was taken to Christ Hospital yesterday afternoon and will be brought to New York this morning for examination at the Pasteur Institute.

Where the animal came from no one seemed to know. Every one questioned in the neighborhood of South Street and Hancock Avenue disowned him, and it is probable that he was a stray. The first attack, made on the Pierce child, was sudden and without any provocation. The rest could be accounted for by the tremendous hue and cry raised so that the dog was in a frenzy of fear as volunteers chased him from corner to corner, and children were carried in off the streets.

Except for the men and boys, led in small groups by patrolmen, who did their best to run him down, the streets were deserted, and frightened workers peered out between the curtains of front windows. Various neighborhood people came out with ropes, but no experts with the lasso were to be found, and the many shots aimed always passed wide of the mark. In all the dog covered a distance of three miles, and in a direct line he was fully two miles from South Street and Hancock Avenue when Kelly rode toward him on his horse. By that time the dog was so exhausted that the task of shooting him was no longer difficult. He was crouching by the fence of the park at the foot of Duncan Avenue when Kelly killed him.

The children who were most painfully bitten by the dog were the Pierce girl and little Edna Pant. They are such little children that he was able to get at their faces and they could not protect themselves. All the children were attacked who crossed his path, and many torn coats and ripped dresses told of the savageness of the dog. Mrs. Lourshowski, the only grown-up bitten, had her coat half torn off.

CHURCH CHOIR ON STRIKE.

Pastor Brings Princeton Students to Take the Place of His Singers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Eighteen students played the part of strikebreakers at two services in St. Michael's Episcopal Church to-day, taking the places of the thirty-five members of the choir, who walked out. The choirmaster and organist quit with the singers.

The strikers did much effective picket duty, and the church, usually well filled at service, contained many empty seats at both the morning and night services. The Princeton students were brought here by the Rev. William B. Eddy, the pastor of the church. The choir members struck because they said the rector was interfering with them and with the choirmaster. A few days ago the vestrymen of the church, one of whom is Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker, issued a statement upholding the pastor.

To-day Judge G. D. W. Vroom of the Court of Errors and Appeals, also a member of the church, issued a statement in which he attacked the statement of the vestrymen. He said that if the vestrymen were satisfied with the situation they were easily pleased. The idea that an entire choir of thirty-five men and boys and the choirmaster would quit a church without a grievance which the average vestryman might discover seemed too absurd for belief, he asserted. It was said tonight that several vestrymen would resign as a result of the choir incident.

SICKLES TO PRISON TO-DAY, BUT GENTLY

Harburger Says the Veteran Shall Have All the Comforts of Home in Ludlow Street Jail.

HE SITS UNDER FLAG CANOPY

Patrol Wagon on Strike Duty Near By Creates Misapprehensions—New Subscription List Opened.

Sheriff Julius Harburger expressed regret yesterday that duty would compel him to make an attempt this morning to arrest Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the aged veteran of the civil war, who lost his leg at Gettysburg, and for whose civil arrest a court order was issued at Albany on Saturday. The Sheriff at the same time asserted that the General would be treated more like an honored guest than as a prisoner if he was taken to Ludlow Street jail, for the Sheriff explained that he was not at all certain that he could get to the veteran to arrest him.

Gen. Sickles spent a quiet Sunday in his Fifth Avenue home, on the northeast corner of Eleventh Street. The big house which has been Gen. Sickles's home for many years was, so far as the outside was concerned, a gloomy-looking pile of brick and mortar on Saturday. Yesterday the window curtains were up, the embargo on his front door was removed, and several visitors were seen to enter and depart from the house.

The interior of the parlor on the ground floor on the Fifth Avenue side of the dwelling could be seen clearly by those in the street. In the southeast corner of the room, in front of the second of the two Fifth Avenue windows, Gen. Sickles could be seen. He was seated close to the window. On a little table near him was a large vase containing flowers. In his mouth was a cigar which he puffed at vigorously, and above his chair and some two feet over his head, were two American flags.

The General did not appear in the least worried. Neither did he seem to be in feeble health. He sat puffing his cigar, and now and then looking out into the avenue. On the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street a patrol wagon from the Mercer Street Police Station stood most of the afternoon. On the box was a police driver, and now and then a Lieutenant of Police would come up and talk to him. In front of the Sickles home was a policeman, and half a block south and in front of the Hotel Brevoort was another.

Those passing in the street would look into the parlor window and see the soldier under the flags, and then they would look at the patrol wagon and the police. They continued on their way, most of them thinking that the police were there to assist in the arrest of the General in the event he ventured out of his Fifth Avenue stronghold. Such was far from being the case. The General was free to go and come at will had he wanted to, so far as the police were concerned. They waited in front of his house in case of a summons to strike disturbances from any of the hotels in that part of the city.

While Gen. Sickles was seated beneath his canopy of flags a reporter rang the bell of the Fifth Avenue door to his home. After some minutes a woman came to the door. She was asked if the General had any statement to make and if he intended to surrender to-day. She declined to answer any questions.

"Controller William Sohmer," the Sheriff said in his first formal statement in the early morning, "has been in communication with me by long-distance telephone this morning. He is deeply interested in the case of this great man, and, like me, he wants to help him out of his troubles. Mr. Sohmer, who has thousands of friends in the State, said he was going to start a National subscription to obtain the money to pay the great man's debts to the State, and said he would give the first $100. I told him I would give the second $100. We believe this plan will work, and even if Gen. Sickles does have to go to jail, we don't believe he will be there long."

"Do you really expect to put him in jail?" the Sheriff was asked.

"Yes. I regret to say that I will try to arrest him in the morning. I shall be courteous and gentle about it and if he consents to come out of his house and let me take him I shall conduct him to Ludlow Street Jail, and once inside the jail he won't even know he is in jail, so fine will be his treatment."

"Will you put him in a cell?" was another question asked the Sheriff.

"My goodness, no. I shall see to it that he has every attention and that he has all the comforts of a good home. No, he won't be in any cell."

"But shall you try to arrest him tomorrow morning, even if it is such a hard job?"

"Yes, that's my duty and I must do it. I don't know whether I shall get him but I shall nevertheless make a courteous attempt. It all depends, however, upon whether or not he comes from his home and lets me take him. If he does the treatment he will get won't make him regret it if I can help it."

In the meantime, Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy representing Attorney General Carmody, was at the Belmont ready to represent the Attorney General as soon as he received word that the order for the civil arrest had been carried out. He will stay here to-day and if necessary several days more if Gen. Sickles delays surrendering to the Sheriff. Gen. Sickles has been sued by the State for $23,476, the amount he is alleged to have appropriated to his own use of the funds of the State Monument Commission, of which he was Chairman, less $5,000 which his son paid on the debt.

PLAN COAST STEEL PLANT.

To Interest Foreign Capital in New Western Enterprises.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 26.—Oakleigh Thorne and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, it is reported, are interested in a plan of Pacific Coast bankers and business men to establish steel and perhaps other industrial plants on this coast. The Pacific Steel Company has been organized by C. W. French, a San Diego banker; J. Frank Watson, a banker of Portland, former Gov. Gillette of California, and Gen. James Ashton of Tacoma. J. O. Storey, a wealthy timber dealer, and Gen. Harrison Grey Otis of Los Angeles are among others interested. Mr. French, Chairman of the Board of Directors, says the plan is to perfect an organization that will form a channel for the investment of English and other foreign capital in coast industries. Associated with the project is A. O. Howard, an English financier, who accompanied Irving T. Bush of Brooklyn to Tacoma last Summer. Gen. Ashton represents the owners of the Coronado Coal Mines and Coke Ovens, near Tacoma.

The site for the first plant which it is planned to construct has been bought and transferred to Chester Thorne as trustee. Chester Thorne is a bank president here and a brother of Oakleigh Thorne. He was chosen to represent the New York and English capitalists at the instance of Oakleigh Thorne. Iron ore beds in Mexico, California, and British Columbia and Tacoma coal mines are being secured for supplies of raw material. Cheap Chinese pig iron may be imported. The promoters say that the present demand for steel on this coast and in the Orient will support a modern steel plant here.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring, all desserts.—Adv.

DIED FROM X-RAY BURNS.

Dr. Paulin Mery Kept Up His Practice in Spite of Injuries.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Burns on his right hand, received in the course of his work with X-rays, yesterday caused the death of Dr. Paulin Méry, former Deputy for Paris. He was 53 years old.

He kept up his practice in spite of his injuries, but eight days ago he had to undergo a severe operation in his own operating room, from the effects of which he failed to rally.

WOOD HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Field Marshal's Horse Impaled on Fence In Hunting Field.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who is within a few days of his seventy-fifth birthday, had a narrow escape in the hunting field yesterday. His horse jumped short at a fence and was impaled on a stake, but Sir Evelyn kept his seat.

Seeing that the horse's condition was hopeless, the veteran soldier borrowed a gun and shot the animal.

LILACS BUDDING IN ALBANY.

300 Citizens of Troy Enjoy Excursion on Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—More than 300 Trojans enjoyed the novelty of a mid-winter river excursion to-day. They came to this city on the Steamer Rensselaer and returned to Troy by trolley.

Lilacs and other early shrubs are in bud, and early bulb plants are breaking through the earth in this locality.

DROPS BRYCE FOR WILSON.

President-elect's History Replaces Ambassador's at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Since the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency of the United States the Faculty at Harvard has named his works on "Congressional Government" as obligatory reading matter in the Governmental course which has nearly 400 Harvard students enrolled.

To make way for the history of the President-elect the set of works by Ambassador James Bryce has been dropped.

HELD FOR ARSON.

Employing Painter Accused Now of Crime Committed in 1910.

Morris Gorenstein, an employing painter of 1,827 Second Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of arson in the second degree. He was held in $15,000 bail for examination Tuesday.

Gorenstein was arrested by Patrolman George Conway on the complaint of Assistant Fire Marshals Wade and Sheehan, who charged that on Dec. 28, 1910, Isadore Steinkreutzer set fire to Gorenstein's dwelling, then at 230 East Ninety-fifth Street, with Gorenstein's knowledge and consent.

Gorenstein's apprehension is a sequel to the confession of "Izzy the Painter."

NEWPORT GAMBLERS RAIDED.

Athletic Club Members Held on Charges of Sabbath Card Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 26.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning the police raided the North End Athletic Club, and also a colored resort for crap shooters, gathering nineteen men of various ages. The clubroom was filled with young men of Newport, who were playing cards. Those arrested gave bonds of $100 each for appearance later, pleading not guilty to charges of playing cards on the Sabbath. The crap shooters pleaded guilty and each paid $7.60.

Mayor William McLeod before election promised to rid Newport of gambling, and he is setting out to do it.

WOMAN FOUND SHOT DEAD.

Man Who Started on Walk with Wife Said to be Missing.

TROY, Jan. 26.—The body of a young Italian woman, with a bullet in the brain, one in the stomach and another in the right thigh, was found in a field in Colonie, Albany County, at 9 o'clock this morning. It was identified as that of Mrs. Antonio Spano of Watervliet.

Spano, who was with his wife last night when she started on a walk, is missing. The couple went to Watervliet from New York last month. A revolver was found near the body.

SALE TO MUNSEY REPORTED.

Memphis News-Scimitar Committed to Bull Moose Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—Gilbert D. Raine, editor, publisher, and practically sole owner of The Memphis News-Scimitar, an afternoon paper, with an Associated Press franchise, was said to-day to have disposed of his entire holdings in the publication to Frank Munsey of New York.

Mr. Raine called the defeat of Roosevelt last Fall "the greatest calamity that has befallen the American Nation," and placed himself on record as intending to offer the paper for sale to the highest bidder at a prominent downtown corner. He was not found to-night, but it was said the price paid was $500,000 cash, and assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the paper, Mr. Raine agreeing never to reenter the local newspaper field.

EGGSHELL WITHIN SHELL.

Curiosity Affords a Puzzle for Man Who Wishes to Preserve It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 26.—J. Clarence Bingham of Quaker Hill was surprised yesterday to find an egg the size of a baseball and only slightly elongated in shape in one of the nests of his hennery. Mr. Bingham wished to preserve the shell, so he blew out the contents as boys do with birds' eggs.

When the big shell had been emptied something rattled inside. By holding the shell against a strong light it was found that an egg of ordinary size was inside. Mr. Bingham's puzzle now is how to empty the inner shell of its perishable contents so as to preserve the curiosity.

ASK FOR THIS BOOKLET.
An attractive booklet interesting to users of bottled water may be had by addressing the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, B'klyn.—Adv.

WILSON CAPTURES SOCIAL WORKERS

Holds a Secret Conference with Them at Mrs. Alexander's Castle Point Home.

LISTENS AS ROOSEVELT DID

But Warns Them That Child Labor Legislation Must Not Infringe State Rights.

HEARS OF A WASHINGTON RING

Calls It a Trail of the Sort That He Likes to Follow Up—Talks of National Board of Health.

At a conference held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander in Hoboken, Gov. Woodrow Wilson met the "social welfare" advocates, in whose behalf Col. Roosevelt and his Bull Moose Party were so solicitous in the last campaign, heard their demands, and made an impromptu speech of a most encouraging character.

Though the arrangements were all made a week or more ago, and though the conference was a formal one, with set subjects for discussion, and with a prearranged order of procedure, such secrecy was enforced on the participants that no hint of it leaked out. Newspaper men were not admitted, and only when the meeting was over did the conferees consent to give out a statement of what had occurred. Even then newspaper men were not admitted to see any one, and the statement given out consisted of a summary of the arguments made by the social workers and a stenographic report of Gov. Wilson's reply.

In this reply Gov. Wilson did not go as far as did Col. Roosevelt on the occasion when a similar set of social workers visited him and when he ended by letting them write the social welfare plank of the Bull Moose platform, for there were some points on which Gov. Wilson was a little reserved. He would not meet them fully, for instance, on the child labor proposition, for he warned them that National legislation on this question must confine itself to the collection and coordination of information on child labor, and that regulation must be left to the States. In saying this he frankly told them that his attitude was based on the State's rights doctrine of the Democratic Party.

Hears of a Washington Ring.

But on most points he indicated an intention to meet them as fully as could be desired, and one of the things he said will complete the rage and fear into which his destruction of the inaugural ball has plunged the City of Washington. In reply to a savage arraignment of the present system of Government in that city whereby what the speaker called "the privileged districts," with a triumvirate of bank Presidents at their head, run the town, the Governor said:

"Dr. McKelway excited me because he put under my nose a fresh trail, and the kind of a trail that I always follow with zest."

On the subject of the proposed National Bureau of Health he admitted the existence of an idea in many minds "that we are about to set up what has been called a medical trust," and declared it advisable "to remove that idea." Sanitation he held to be the most important feature of governmental supervision of health, and he thought the different schools could get together on this branch of the subject.

In the supreme effort to keep the meeting a secret the participants did not even dare to take a stenographer into their confidence, and so when it came to reporting the Governor's speech they were obliged to rely on one of the social workers present who had a knowledge of shorthand. Her version, which was given out on the steps of the Alexander mansion to the newspaper men, is the official one. Nevertheless one of the conferees insisted when the official version was read to him that this stenographer had failed to get the Governor's meaning in his utterances about the National Board of Health. She had left out all he had to say about sanitation, which, this conferee asserted, was the point of his argument.

Attitude Pleases Social Workers.

It is evident that Mrs. Alexander's handsome home at Castle Point is to play an important part in history-making in the near future, perhaps for the next four years. It was there that the Ellis Island visit was projected and arranged, and it was there that the President-elect went to hear the demands of the social workers. It is believed that the Alexander home will figure in the newspapers in this way a good many times before the end of the Wilson Administration.

The meeting was described by some of the participants as "informal," but its programme had been drawn up days in advance. It had a regular Chairman, State Charities Commissioner Joseph P. Byers of New Jersey, who formally introduced each speaker and kept their time. When the last speaker on the programme had finished, the Governor was called on by the Chairman and made his formal reply, which he closed by telling the social workers that they should regard themselves as "forces playing upon the Government," and that during the next four years they would find "a sensitive part of the Government at the top."

The social workers express themselves as delighted with the Governor's attitude, and evidently feel sure of his co-operation with them. Until now they have not felt this assurance. During the campaign Col. Roosevelt, who had let Miss Jane Addams and her colleagues write his social welfare plank, made his strongest appeal to the public on that issue, and the social workers felt sure of him; but the Governor did not deal with the question on the stump, and of him they were not so sure. He has now, they think, aligned himself with them, though not as definitely or as much in detail as did the Colonel at the Oyster Bay conference last year. It is worth notice that one Socialist, Robert Bruere, was present at the Oyster Bay conference with Col. Roosevelt, and one Socialist, Mrs. Florence Kelley, at the Hoboken conference with Gov. Wilson.

The formal programme of this "informal" conference, as given out in typewritten form after it was over, was as follows:

1. "Washington as a Model City," A. J. McKelway, Secretary for Southern States of the National Child Labor Committee and Chairman of the Juvenile Advisory Committee of the Children's Council of Washington.
2. "Children's Bureau," Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.
3. "Immigration," Miss Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement.
4. "Industrial Hygiene," (a) Limitation of hours of women in District of Columbia to eight hours; (b) bill relating to prison contract labor. Miss Josephine Goldmark and Mrs. Florence Kelley, National Consumers' League.
5. "A National Health Bureau," Hon. Wm.

Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations.
Folks, President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and Secretary of the New York State Health Commission.
6. "Workman's Compensation for Injuries to Federal Employes," Prof. Henry R. Seager, Columbia University.
7. "Industrial Relations Commission," Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations.

Official Report of the Speeches.

Following is the report given out as official:

"At the home of Mrs. Caroline Alexander, at Castle Point, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, Gov. Wilson heard the views of a number of experts on industrial questions of the day and made a brief speech in outlining his own point of view.

"A. J. McKelway described the complicated system by which the District of Columbia is governed. 'It is a triangle of profit and power manned by a triumvirate. Of this triumvirate one is President of a National bank, with connections in speculative real estate. The second is President of a trust company, with connections in speculative real estate. The third is also President of a trust company, with connections in speculative real estate. The situation is controlled in three ways: By control of taxation, which is lowest in the privileged district and highest in the home districts; by control of credit—investments within the speculative area are encouraged, those in other districts discouraged; by control of Congress, through the committees of the District, in seeing that improvements ordered by Congress work for the pockets of the triumvirate.'

"Owen R. Lovejoy said that Congressmen needed to be educated as to the purposes and scope of the National Child Labor bill and the appropriation increased.

"Miss Lillian D. Wald thought the public underrated the value of the immigrant, largely because there are insufficient methods for protecting him during his first year or two. There should be inter-State arrangements for distributing immigration. Our laws for exclusion are sufficient. Much of the agitation against the amount of immigration is hysteria.'

"Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' League, author of the recent monumental work 'Fatigue and Efficiency,' spoke in favor of a bill now pending before both branches of Congress, to limit the hours of women working in the District of Columbia.

"Mrs. Florence Kelley reviewed some of the court decisions which interfere with the protection of the consumer and mentioned legislation now before Congress to remedy some aspects of the situation.

"Homer Folks told of the number of preventable deaths, described the opportunity of the Federal Government to take the lead in scientific and professional sanitary work, and urged the passage of the Owen bill for the establishment of a Federal health service—a step to which all three parties are committed by their platforms.

"Prof. Seager described the defects in the present Federal Employers' Liability act, and said a bill was about to be presented remedying these defects.

"Prof. Lindsay spoke of the unsatisfactory make-up of the present industrial commission, and hoped the Senate would not confirm the nominations, but keep the matter open for the incoming Administration.

My Opportunity, Says Gov. Wilson.

"Gov. Wilson said in reply:

"'Several of those who have spoken have described this as a valued opportunity to them. I can speak of the opportunity as mine rather than theirs. It is seldom a man in my position hears from so many who know what they are talking about. I have the opportunity every day of hearing from those who do not.

"'Every subject treated here to-day engages my deep interest and enthusiasm. My enthusiasm is in proportion generally to the practicability of a scheme. I have always been eager to forward general principles, but I do not feel the breath fill my lungs until I see the practical plan. I hope you will always come to me with plans, and you may count on me to consider those plans with interest and with friendliness.

"'Dr. McKelway excited me, because he put under my nose a fresh trail, and the kind of a trail that I always follow with zest.

"'Most of the things that you have spoken of are without political embarrassment. One that does have political embarrassment is the Health Department project. Already in dealing with medical education in New Jersey we have had political difficulties, because of the various independent schools of medicine that have sprung up on all sides. There is a fear in many minds that we are about to set up what has been called a medical trust, and it is very desirable to remove that idea. I have never seen any serious proposal to put any particular school of medicine in charge of the National health.

"'With regard to the Children's Bureau another similar difficulty exists. My own party in some of its elements represents a very strong State's rights feeling. It is very plain that you would have to go much further than most interpretations of the Constitution would allow if you were to give to the Government general control over child labor throughout the country. It is important to make it generally understood that the purpose of your bureau is to collect and co-ordinate information on the subject.

"'I want above all things to enjoy the confidence of, and to have at my service the information and counsel of, those who are engaged in these fundamental things. Most of the vitality of public action comes from outside the Government. The Government does not originate. It responds to public opinion. You are all to regard yourselves as forces playing upon the Government, and I hope that during the next four years you will find a sensitive part of the Government at the top.'"

Those in the Conference.

The conference lasted from 4 o'clock until nearly 6 o'clock. Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Jessie and Eleanor Wilson were present throughout. Besides the speakers mentioned, there were present Miss Caroline Bradford of Whittier House, Jersey City, a social settlement; Paul Kellogg, editor of The Survey; Dr. Henry Moskowitz of the Board of Sanitary Control; Miss Maude Miner of the State Probation Association; Dr. and Mrs. D. Simkovitch of the Greenwich Social Settlement; Miss Pauline Goldmark of the Consumers' League, and Miss Josephine Goldmark's sister; the Rev. Gaylord S. White of the Union Settlement, New York; Bleecker Van Wagenen and Dr. Winthrop Talbot.

Some time ago Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of this city called on Gov. Wilson at Trenton to urge him to attend a conference similar to that held to-day. This gave rise to the belief that this was the conference Dr. Wise had arranged for, but he said that it was not. He would not say when the conference which he asked for would be held.

Mrs. Alexander, in addition to being engaged in many other movements for social betterment, is the head of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians and of the commission which has charge of the State Reformatory for Women. She has taken a great deal of pains in interesting her old friend, the Governor, in social welfare movements.

Those who heard the Governor considered that his allusion to Dr. McKelway's speech held out definite hope of a reform in conditions in the District of Columbia. Occasionally members of Congress have called attention to them and tried to improve them, but they have usually been men without influence in the machine. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, and Henry George, the single tax Congressman from New York, have been active in the present Congress, but no one has paid any attention to them.

Recommendations from the President of the United States might have a different effect, besides which he is virtually the head of the city government, appointing, as he does, the commission which rules it. If he does undertake anything of the kind he will provoke a howl from the washington "interests" which will make the uproar over the loss of the inaugural profits sound like a whisper.

As to a National Health Board.

In that part of the Governor's speech which, according to one of the conferrees, was left out, he is said to have declared that while he had seen no evidence that any of the schools of medicine was trying to take charge of the National health to the exclusion of others, it was a fact that each school regarded itself as the only one and was intolerant of others. There was, he said, according to this conferree, no difference among the schools on the one subject which of all others was most important in governmental regulation—the question of sanitation. On this they could get together, and this should be the main feature of the work of the National Health Bureau.

If this report is correct it will be seen that the appearance of hostility to the National Board of Health, which is suggested in the official report, would not be found in a fuller report. The person from whom the missing portion of the speech was obtained said the impression made on the minds of himself and the others present was that the Governor was strongly favorable to the National Health Board project, but wanted sanitation made its chief feature. If this means that the Governor is opposed to using the National Health Board as a means of crippling osteopathy, Christian Science, and similar schools, he at least did not say so in so many words. Efforts were made to see the Governor last night, but he could not be reached.

He spent the whole day at Castle Point, not stirring out even to go to church or take a walk. There was a lunch at noon with some thirty guests. The social workers took him away from these guests at about 4 P. M. He rested in the evening, and will return to his official duties at Trenton this morning.

WILSON SPEAKS TO A PURPOSE.

He Warns in Addresses and Is Definite in Official Action.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The flood of comment that has been unloosed by the presentation to the Legislature of Gov. Wilson's seven anti-trust bills furnishes another illustration of what seems to be a general misconception of the Governor's methods. It may help to clear up the situation a little if this misconception is removed. It is one which is sure to cause misleading comment on everything he does and says after he becomes President unless it is removed as soon as possible.

The prevailing note in the comment on the "seven sisters," as the Governor calls the bills, was one of surprise that he should be so very definite all of a sudden after being so very vague and indefinite in the speeches he has delivered since Election Day. Bitter complaint was made after those speeches—the ones made at Staunton, Chicago, and Trenton—because he uttered only generalities and did not lay down a specific programme. It was argued that the country had a right to know just what it had to expect from him, and that instead of letting it know he contented himself with vague pronunciamentos that seemed to conceal threats. Then came the "seven sisters," and the tone of the comment was one of stupefaction over his extreme definiteness.

If the country is to get along comfortably under President Wilson's Administration it should get acquainted with his methods as early as possible. He intends to be perfectly clear and definite at the right time and place, and he does not regard a dinner table as the place. He does regard an official communication as the place.

The country will look in vain, under President Wilson's Administration, for any formal programmes tossed off at banquets, a custom much in vogue under the past two Administrations. It is not likely to get them, either, in letters nominally addressed to some intimate friend and actually given to the press before the intimate friend gets them through the mails. It is more likely to get them in special messages to Congress than in any other way. It will then be found that the new President can be definite and precise enough.

Definite When Acting Officially.

His conception of the uses of after-dinner speeches differs from that of his two immediate predecessors. In them he lays down a general line of thought, reserving specifications to be made through a more formal medium. To his friends here it seems that in the trilogy of speeches referred to he specified the general aim of his Administration definitely enough, and that was all he was willing to do, or will ever be willing to do in an after-dinner speech. That his plans are definiteness itself was shown in "the seven sisters," and will be shown again after the 4th of March, but only in official communications.

This is a reversion to methods that prevailed before President Roosevelt's time. Roosevelt availed himself of every method that came to hand when he wanted to get his plans before the public. President Taft has gone much further, making more of his announcements of policy in casual and unofficial speeches than he has made in any other way. The country has grown accustomed to it, but it does not fit in with Gov. Wilson's ideas.

The three speeches referred to have been taken together as one speech, which, indeed, they are, and as constituting a sudden threat to business. But there was an earlier one which should be ranked as the first chapter in the series, and the only reason why it has not been so ranked is because its purport was not as clearly understood as that of the subsequent ones has been.

The Haman Gibbet Speech.

That was the speech he delivered in New York just after he returned from Bermuda, the only other speech he has delivered since election. It was the speech in which he talked of building a gibbet higher than Haman's for any one who started a panic. The misunderstanding of that speech extended so far that in some quarters it was actually interpreted as a threat to the progressive element in Congress, while the most common misconception was that it was a glittering generality intended to make everybody feel comfortable without really threatening anybody.

But it was Chapter I. in the list of four speeches declaring the general aim of his Administration. Then came the Staunton speech, in which he warned business that it could not regard its wealth as gained for irresponsible use, and it began to be perceived that the President-elect was not talking mere platitudes, but was foreshadowing a policy. Some people began to get uneasy.

The Chicago speech followed, with its warning to business that reform must come with the plea that business should help and not hinder, and there was a burst of bewildered anger. The Trenton speech came two days later, with its announcement that in carrying out the Administration's policy only progressives would be put on guard. The quartet of speeches was complete. Gov. Wilson will deliver no more until after his inauguration.

His Purpose Accomplished.

However Gov. Wilson may be assailed for vagueness, his friends believe that he set out to accomplish a definite end and did accomplish it. He intended to show "the interests" the camp wherein he had pitched his tent and to notify them publicly of the danger that would lie in regarding him as a "reactionary" President. He did it so that they might take notice before he became President and save him the necessity of taking a course of action which otherwise he might be forced to take. As was said in conversation by one Senator, who will be one of his lieutenants on the floor of the Senate: "He is saying certain things so that he may not be obliged later to do certain other things."

This is as far as Gov. Wilson intended to go, his friends say, and as far as he will go until he can make the definite recommendations he has in mind through official channels. It is not likely that his inaugural address will contain anything more definite in the way of a programme than did, for instance President Lincoln's first inaugural, or, for that matter, his second. After that the President will find plenty of ways to show how definite his plans are without adopting President Taft's method of publishing them after dinner.

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A BLUE RIBBON pacer in the shafts of a dray would be just as much a "misfit" as a gasoline truck in short haul, many stop-city work, or an electric in long, no stop suburban runs.

Gasoline and Electric trucks each have a place—the point is—choose a truck that's suited to the service.

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FEAR WILSON ABROAD ZIMMERMAN THINKS

President-Elect Would Benefit by Lessons in Finance, Says Capitalist, Returning.

TRUST INQUIRIES WRONG

And Don't Indicate an Awakening of Righteousness—Savoie In with Campania.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania was Eugene Zimmerman, the capitalist of Cincinnati, who is the father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester. He has been on a visit to Ireland to see his daughter and grandchildren. Mr. Zimmerman said that he had been to London and to the Continent and had gleaned some foreign opinions on American affairs.

When asked about President-elect Wilson, he said:

"Financiers abroad do not like Wilson because they are afraid he will do harm to business interests in this country, which will in turn injure the market for American securities in Europe. This has caused a feeling of uncertainty among investors over there. Mr. Wilson cannot teach us all his ideas in four years, and that is the extent of the Democrats' term in office. The President-elect would benefit by some lessons in finance himself, I think."

Mr. Zimmerman appeared to be interested in the New York Subway plans.

"I think that the New York Subways should be built on the installment plan," he said. "The syndicates and J. P. Morgan have had every opportunity of applying for bonds of that nature, and now the people should have a chance."

When asked about the Panama Canal, Mr. Zimmerman replied that he was very glad to hear that President Taft and Senator Root had come out fair and square for settling the free tolls question by arbitration.

In regard to the investigations being made by the Government in Washington into the methods of the big corporations, Mr. Zimmerman said:

"In my opinion, the investigations and hearings that are being held under National, State, and municipal auspices do not indicate an awakening of civic righteousness. It is very wrong for the Government to attack big business corporations in the way it does. It is not true that the Steel Corporation has crushed the lives of workingmen by compelling them to work twelve-hour shifts a day. The Steel Trust treats its employes better than the independent concerns."

Mr. Zimmerman went on to say that trade conditions in England and Ireland were very good at the present time, and that both countries were prosperous. The condition of the poor in London, he said, had improved, as there was more work for the people.

"Increased troubles have cropped up in England," he said, "because of the additional expenses needed to run the Government and devising means for paying them. I don't care much for the revenue-producing policies of Lloyd-George. He reminds me of the man who tried to pull himself off the ground by his suspenders.

"Sentiment is changing in Ireland on the Home Rule question, I think. There is less desire among people in the South and West of Ireland to govern themselves than ever before. It is the agitators who keep up the battle. The better class see the fallacy of the argument for the change. I am quite sure the proposed measure will not pass the House of Lords. This will mean another general election, and the Unionist Party will win."

The Campania kept company with the French liner Savoie the greater part of the passage across, and the two ships arrived in Quarantine yesterday morning with the Cunarder in the lead. A baby girl was born to Mrs. Alva Anderson, 19 years old, a passenger in the steerage.

This voyage the Campania was in charge of Capt. David Dow, who will sign off the articles to-day at the British Consulate and sign on as Commander of the Caronia, which sails for Naples on Thursday. Capt. Arthur Rostron will sign off the Caronia and at the same time take command of the Campania, sailing for Liverpool on Wednesday. On his arrival there he will take his new command, the Saxonia, in the Mediterranean trade.

HEARINGS ON WILSON BILLS.

Dates Expected to be Set for Them This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The New Jersey Legislature will take up the election of a State Treasurer Tuesday at noon, to succeed Daniel S. Vorhees, Republican, of Morris County, whose term expires. A Democrat is to be elected, and he will in all probability be Democratic Chairman Edward E. Grosscup, Gov. Wilson's choice for the place.

The week of the Legislative session will be featured by a large number of committee hearings on bills of more or less importance. Probably the most important hearing will be that given to-morrow afternoon in the Senate on the two grade crossing elimination bills.

It is believed that this week the announcements will be made of the dates of the hearings on the Wilson corporation bills. Lawyers have said they will have to be materially amended to accomplish the object intended.

There is considerable speculation as to what will be done this week in the Senate regarding Senator Fitzherbert of Morris County, the Democratic member of the upper house who was convicted last Winter by his fellow Senators, on a party vote, of aiding in an attempt to extort money from an acetylene gas company for some bills he introduced. It is expected that Fitzherbert will make an apology and an explanation, but if he fails to do this, the Republicans will present a resolution to expel him from the Senate. They will not have enough votes to carry this through, but the introduction of such a resolution will be enough to embarrass the administration.

Milo
THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE OF QUALITY

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THE SURBRUG CO.

PROGRESSIVE PRIMARY BILL.

Abolishes Party Conventions and Use of Party Funds and Emblems.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Progressive Party has drafted a State-wide direct primary bill which will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow night. The bill abolishes all party conventions and does away with the present system of designations for place on the primary ballot by party committees, except in the case of the nomination for Governor, in which case the State Committee, consisting of 150 members, can designate a party candidate for the nomination with the proviso that 25 per cent. minority of the committee may designate another candidate.

In all areas smaller than the State the Progressive bill will provide for designation for places on the primary ballot by petition only. This is a radical departure from the present primary method by which all district committees designate the party candidates for the nominations, with independent groups or primary voters left free to make other designations by petition.

The Progressive bill will provide for the Massachusetts form of ballot and a system of rotation under which the name of each candidate for a certain nomination will appear on an equal number of ballots at the head of his column.

In contrast with the present system also is the provision in the Progressive bill under which all use of party funds and of the party emblem in primary elections is barred.

The Progressive bill also provides for a non-partisan primary to determine judiciary nominations. The Assembly district, instead of the election district, is made the political unit, which tends to shorten the ballot and make it much simpler than the ludicrously long and complex ballot used under the Ferris-Blauvelt act now on the statute books.

"The Ferris-Blauvelt law brazenly legalizes bossism and intrenches it against popular uprising by defenses of clever ingenuity and complexity," said ex-Senator Davenport, Chairman of the Progressive Committee on Legislation. "It makes party committees virtually self-perpetuating. The machine's candidates may appropriate the official party emblem for their own advantage, thus denying on primary day the equality of a fair chance to all members of the party. The present act leaves State officers to be chosen by the outworn convention system. After the machine designations are announced, dissatisfied voters have only five days to get up petitions designating other candidates. It provides not a short and simple list of party officers, but a list so extended as to result in a ballot in some cases fourteen feet in length, so huge as to be utterly unreadable. In every refined detail this law is eminently fitted to disfranchise the average freeman in favor of the machine boss, with his following of political serfs."

Gov. Sulzer will send to the Legislature to-morrow night a special message dealing with the subject of stock exchange reforms. This will be the fifth special message the Governor has transmitted to the Legislature, and more are promised.

The Assembly is expected on Monday to concur in the Senate naturalization clause amendment to the proposed woman suffrage Constitutional amendment which passed the Senate on Thursday.

The bill recommended by the State Factory Investigating Commission, designed to prohibit child labor in the canneries and tenements, will come up for final passage in the Senate early in the week.

The Cuvillier bill, which aims to give the Adjutant General authority to reorganize his department, promises to give rise to political debate in the Senate. It passed the Assembly last week and has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The rules committee of the Assembly is scheduled to meet on Monday night and may report favorably an amendment, suggested by Harvey D. Hinman, the Republican leader, which would require local bills to be introduced prior to March 1. Opposition to the proposed limitation is expected from the floor of the House.

JOB FOR WILSON'S BROTHER.

Senator Lea Will Propose Him for Secretary of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee has telegraphed here from Nashville that he intends to propose Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the President-elect, as a candidate for Secretary of the United States Senate.

Mr. Wilson lives in Nashville and is connected in an editorial capacity with a newspaper there. In the last national political campaign he was attached to Democratic National Headquarters in New York.

FOSS WANTS FOURTH TERM.

May Upset Plans of Democratic Leaders in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Gov. Foss is planning to be a candidate for a fourth term. He made this announcement to-day.

The Governor has not bothered to notify the organization of his plans, and he seldom does.

The Governor, in a conversation with a friend, had expressed much amusement over the attempts being made by the Republican organization to bring back the Massachusetts Progressives on the lines of amalgamation suggested by Frank A. Munsey. He suddenly clapped his knees and leaned back in his chair, a characteristic manner of showing his joy at the other fellow's difficulties, and said:

"I like the job pretty well myself. I am thinking of being a candidate for Governor again. Why not? There was John Winthrop, who was Governor of Massachusetts for four years, and I have a lot of work which I would like to complete and which will take another year at least."

Democratic leaders who heard the news to-day were not pleased. The organization has been busy on plans which do not include Mr. Foss as the party's candidate this Fall.

ROCKEFELLER WAY TO DEAL WITH VICE

Continued from Page 1.

D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops new members may be added.

One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a Laboratory of Social Hygiene, under Miss Davis's direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social, and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts, and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice.

If this experiment is successful, the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime, and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, but also less wasteful than those at present followed.

Study of Vice Here and Abroad.

In entering upon its labors the bureau regarded it of fundamental importance to make a careful study of the social evil in this country and in Europe, feeling that this problem, like any other great and difficult one, can be intelligently approached only by means of a thorough and complete knowledge of all the factors involved, as well as all the methods and experiences of other cities and countries in dealing with it. Arrangements were made, therefore, in the early part of last Winter to secure the services of George J. Kneeland, who had directed the Chicago Vice Commission investigation. Since that time Mr. Kneeland, with a corps of assistants, has been making a thorough and comprehensive survey of the conditions of vice in New York City. This survey has covered not only houses of prostitution, Raines law hotels, disorderly saloons, cafés, and restaurants, massage parlors, and other places where vicious people congregate, but also the personal histories of some 2,000 prostitutes; and a study of all the case records for one year of a great majority of the hospitals and dispensaries in New York City, with a view to ascertaining the prevalence of venereal diseases and their ratio to all other diseases. Mr. Kneeland's report is now in progress of preparation and will be published within the next two months.

At the same time the bureau was fortunate in securing the services of Abraham Flexner, whose reports on the medical schools in this country and in Europe are so well known, to study the social evil and the various methods of dealing with it in the leading cities of Europe. Mr. Flexner spent the greater part of a year abroad, making a searching and exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and is now working on his report, which will be ready for publication this Winter.

Working Toward a Plan.

These studies are to be followed by others, in those cities in the United States where different conditions exist or where special methods of dealing with the social evil have been introduced, the object being to become familiar with all phases of the subject and all methods of handling it which have been tried in this country and in Europe.

Based upon all of these studies, which will probably be published by December of this year, it is the hope of the bureau that there may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil in New York City—a plan which public opinion can be brought to support.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials, but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.,
For the Bureau of Social Hygiene,
P. O. Box 570, New York City.

BULL MOOSERS SEEM UNITED FOR FUSION

Hint from Hotchkiss Showing His Conversion Presumed to be from Roosevelt.

MAKES PRENDERGAST SMILE

He and Woodruff Have Been Fusionists from the Start, Hotchkiss to the Contrary.

Local leaders of the Bull Moose Party in this city were inclined to be extremely reticent yesterday in regard to fusion in the municipal campaign next Fall. William H. Hotchkiss, former State Chairman, in an address Saturday night at the non-partisan dinner tendered to Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss at the Hotel Astor, made an earnest plea for fusion and said that the Progressive Party would indorse a ticket "which all citizens could honestly support." He said that were such a ticket selected the Progressives would not place a party ticket in the field to oppose it and this statement was taken as an official declaration in view of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was seated near Mr. Hotchkiss at the speakers' table, representing his father.

Bull Moose adherents yesterday were impressed with the significance of the former State Chairman's remarks for the reason that barely two months ago he had publicly discouraged the suggestion of fusion so far as the Progressive Party was concerned. At that time his attitude was criticised by Controller Prendergast and Timothy L. Woodruff, both of whom declared that the local Progressives would decide in their own time for or against fusion as they saw fit. Mr. Prendergast insisted that a Progressive Party ticket in the municipal election would insure the triumph of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Hotchkiss had previously aroused the hostility of both Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Woodruff through omitting to have placed upon the Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party a representative from Kings County. This committee consisted of nine original members appointed by Oscar S. Straus, and it was explained that six additional members were to be selected by the committee and that Brooklyn would have recognition. This did not placate Messrs. Prendergast and Woodruff, nor did the eventual selection by the committee of Robert H. Elder, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, an independent Democrat, satisfy them. The Controller remarked that it was not necessary for "a committee to put Brooklyn on the map," and Mr. Woodruff remained discreetly silent. Then followed Mr. Hotchkiss's ultimatum and attack against fusion, with the result that all appearances of peace were thrown aside.

A week later Hotchkiss resigned as State Chairman, and, following an interview between Mr. Woodruff and Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Douglas Robinson, the Colonel's nephew, was selected as Chairman by the State Committee.

The attitude of both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Prendergast toward fusion is that of practical politicians, say their supporters in Brooklyn. Both of them assume that party organization can only be held intact by patronage, and they want their party to have some say in the next city administration.

Mr. Woodruff has a strong personal following of former Republicans in Brooklyn, where he is fondly alluded to as the "absent leader." He maintains a winter residence in Kings County, but resides in the Carlton House apartments, at Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, an annex of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Mr. Woodruff declined last night to make any comment upon the change of heart experienced by the former Progressive State Chairman, nor would he make any statement as to the probable plans of the Progressives in the event of fusion with the other anti-Tammany forces next Fall. Controller Prendergast was more communicative.

"Have you read the speech of former State Chairman Hotchkiss in favor of fusion?" Mr. Prendergast was asked.

"Yes, it is a remarkable thing, isn't it?" was the rejoinder.

"What do you think of it?" queried THE TIMES reporter.

"Even late conversions are welcome," replied the Controller, smiling. "It takes some people three months to see things that ought to be palpable at first notice."

"In the event of fusion on the part of the Progressives will you be a candidate to succeed yourself?" demanded the reporter.

"The less talk now about candidates, the better," parried Mr. Prendergast. "The important thing to do is to unify the forces opposed to Tammany Hall."

The general impression in political circles, however, is that the price to be demanded by the Progressive Party leaders for fusion is the renomination of Prendergast for Controller.

URGE WHITMAN FOR MAYOR.

"The City Democracy" Organizing to Join Fusion Movement.

Under the name of "The City Democracy" an organization of independent, anti-Tammany Democrats is now being effected in every Assembly District throughout the greater city, according to a statement made public last night by Emanuel Klein of 63 Park Row, the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. The purpose is to join a fusion movement to defeat Tammany Hall and assure the nomination and election of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Mayor on a non-partisan ticket.

A committee consisting of Emanuel Klein, Chandler A. Oakes, Dr. Lewis Herbst, I. Rossheim, Edward S. Napolis, Curt Kornblum, Philip I. Schick, Charles H. Herbst, and Baron Honig will call a meeting of all interested Democrats within a week.

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You make sure of pure, good tobacco when you smoke Fatima—Mild, Turkish-blend Cigarettes. More sold than any other in this country.

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TENNESSEE'S FUSION PLANS.

State May Be Districted for Republicans Unless Wilson Intervenes.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The Fusion forces in Tennessee that met defeat Thursday in the elevation of Chief Justice Shields to the United States Senate for the long term hope to take full revenge on the Democrats. They plan to take in all of the State offices that are to be filled by the present General Assembly, and then to pass bills which will completely redistrict the State.

Under the original fusion agreement the Congressional districts are to be changed so that the Republicans will have the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Eighth, instead of the first two, as is now the case, and the legislative districts are to be so changed as to give a gain of five or six Republican State Senators and double that number in the House. A bill to this effect has actually been drawn. It would practically turn the State over to the Republicans.

It is said that Mayor Crump of Memphis, who supposedly holds the balance of power in the Legislature, is to get additional legislators for his district. He made an offer during the Senatorial fight to Regular Democrats to prevent the redistricting of the State if the latter would desert Chief Justice Shields and go to Congressman K. D. McKellar.

Democrats think that the only way the State can be saved from Republican redistricting is for President-elect Wilson to intervene. Fusion largely rests on promises of patronage that can be filled only by consent of Mr. Wilson. Should he in some way indicate that he would not give recognition to the forces that combined against Democracy Fusion would probably fail. Democratic regulars are wondering if he will declare himself as firmly as in the Fall campaign, when he sent word to Tennessee through Vice Chairman McAdoo that he wanted McMillin elected Governor over Hooper.

STARVES COUNTRY PARSONS.

The Rev. Dr. Cadman Says That Is a Fault of the Protestant Church.

In the course of an address on "The Religious Problem and Its Solution" before the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn said that much of the criticism of the church comes from men who are not worth noticing, and that some of it also comes from men who are worth noticing.

"The censuring of the church is about as useless a proposition as you can imagine if it ends there and does not seek a remedy for the faults that may exist," he went on. "I myself believe that the church could make itself more broadly responsive to the needs it should meet. The church should be for all classes of men, the rich and the poor alike, and there should be co-operation of churches of all creeds. To succeed, the church must be united.

"There is one criticism of the Protestant Church which I believe to be just, and that is that it starves its country ministers. That is the reason why so many of the Protestant ministers are immigrants, as I am myself. The Protestant Church in this country for the last twenty years has not been growing its own ministry."

Capt. J. K. Price Is Better.

At Polyclinic Hospital last night it was said that ex-Police Capt. James K. Price, who was stricken with apoplexy in the Hotel Astor Saturday night, had improved and that the patient was resting easy and in no immediate danger. Capt. Price was attending a dinner of the Masonic Veterans when he became ill and was removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

ALLIES MOVE TO END PEACE CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

cises, the orators denounced the Government, and made patriotic speeches.

"The guard at the Porte stood at ease, watching the proceedings with vacant smiles or complete indifference.

"About 100 more sympathizers were outside the gates cheering and handing around copies of a manifesto. The rest of the crowd assembled there appeared to be spectators. There were many officers among them. Some appeared pleased and some angry. The majority were indifferent.

"Within two streets of the disturbance no one seemed to know or care what was happening at the Porte. The fall of Kiamil Pasha and the installation of a new Grand Vizier were greeted with enthusiasm save by a few partisans."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent learns that the new Government has obtained financial support from a local bank. He says that M. Hueguenin, Director of the Anatolian Railways, acting in the name of the Deutsche Bank, has obtained a Government concession in connection with the Metropolitan Railways of Constantinople. M. Hueguenin has undertaken to obtain from the Deutsche Bank an advance of £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) to the Ottoman Government, to be reimbursed when the next loan is concluded.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Uncensored Constantinople dispatches confirm previous accounts of the revolt against the Government and the shooting of the War Minister, Nazim Pasha.

These state that the autopsy on the officers killed showed that the bodies bore dagger wounds, as well as bullet wounds, thus throwing doubt on the assertion that the killing was unpremeditated.

SULTAN AND ABDUL RECONCILED

Brothers Said to Have Met the Day Before the Coup d'Etat.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt states that the day before the Young Turks' coup d'état a reconciliation took place between the present Sultan and Abdul Hamid. It is said that the two brothers met at the Sultan's palace, and that since the reconciliation Abdul has been allowed to make excursions on the Bosphorus from the place where he lives.

SAYS DRIVE OUT THE TURKS.

Europe Must Be Rid of Them at Any Cost, Says Dr. Wheeler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California and a close student of European politics, said this evening, in an address before the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association, that the Turk must be driven from Europe at any cost.

"If you cannot get arbitrators to do it, if you cannot get lawyers to do it, then let the sword be drawn, streaming blood red," he said.

"It is a struggle for a liberty-loving people," he continued, "to free itself from the incubus of Turkish domination. In essence this war is a struggle of the freedom of the will as represented by European peoples and the fatalism of the Orient."

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JUST OUT
THE DRAGOMAN
By GEORGE K. STILES
It is a love story. The heroine is an American girl. The hero is a young Englishman. The scene is Egypt—not the Egypt of hotels and tourists, but the grim hinterland of the upper Nile, where strange things happen and few white men ever venture. The East and its mystery, the inner workings of international diplomacy, the mighty power of Mohammedanism, are all elements which make the story one of extraordinary and fascinating interest.
HARPER & BROTHERS

THINK MONEY TRUST PROOFS ARE LACKING

Members of Congress in General Doubt Conclusiveness of Pujo Committee's Inquiry.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEFENDED

Brief Insists That Government Has No Power Over It and Private Rule Is Better.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—With the completion of the Pujo Money Trust Committee hearings the question is being asked by Congressmen in general as to what extent the investigation has brought out facts not controverted and tending to show the existence of a menacing concentration of money and credit in a few hands.

Through its expert accountants the committee itself had put into evidence the Scudder charts, showing the affiliations of eighteen selected financial institutions in New York, Chicago and Boston, in an effort to prove that 180 firm members and Directors of these eighteen institutions hold 746 directorships in 134 financial, insurance, railway, express, steamship, public service, producing and trading corporations having total resources or capitalization of $25,325,000,000.

Through Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which has been singled out in the hearings as the chief element in the situation, issued a statement on Friday joining issue squarely with the deductions made by those who have accepted the Scudder charts as "proof" that there is any money trust. "No such control exists and no such deduction can properly be made," said Mr. Davison. The impression is strong among men who have followed the hearings closely that it will be difficult, in fact absolutely impossible, for the committee to find in the evidence any proof warranting such a deduction.

All of the leading witnesses, including J. P. Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Baker, Henry P. Davison and others denied that corporations could be controlled through interlocking directorates such as were found to exist. The evidence tends to show that there is substantial control of less than a dozen financial institutions and several insurance companies by J. P. Morgan & Co. and their principal financial allies, but that most of the other institutions comprised within the Scudder selected list of eighteen banks and trust companies do not participate in that control.

The evidence seems to indicate that there has been a great concentration of money in the hands of men in command of a dozen institutions in New York which have close affiliations, but these affiliations were mainly those of joint purchases of bonds and securities, syndicate participations and underwritings, and similar transactions. The Scudder tables show that the affiliations of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and the Bankers and Guaranty Trust Company through interlocking directorates give them representation in 112 corporations having aggregate resources or capitalization of $22,245,000,000 but do not disclose any actual agreement among these five institutions such as would constitute a "trust" or that these five banks and trust companies are able to dominate, command or control $22,245,000,000 out of the total of $25,000,000,000 given as the resources of the 134 corporations in which all 18 of the institutions have representation.

The evidence failed to disclose the resources of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. The Scudder tables do not throw any light on this matter. Neither Mr. Morgan nor any member of his firm examined was asked for a statement on that head. But Mr. Morgan did tell the committee that the house had deposits of $113,345,500 in November last, and that Drexel & Company, the Philadelphia house, had $49,146,319.65 of deposits on the same date, making an aggregate of $163,491,819.65.

For the purpose of the long hypothetical question which he put to George W. Perkins in an effort to ascertain whether the resources commanded by five banks, two trust companies, and two insurance companies were regarded by Mr. Perkins as a menacing concentration of money control in New York City, Samuel Untermyer took this figure of $163,000,000 of Morgan deposits as the resources of that firm. Combining them with $232,000,000 resources for the Guaranty Trust Company, $205,000,000 resources for the Bankers' Trust Company, $149,000,000 resources for the First National Bank, $274,000,000 resources for the National City Bank, $125,000,000 for the Chase National Bank, and $190,000,000 for the National Bank of Commerce, he asked Mr. Perkins to assume this total of $1,338,000,000 as a fact.

Mr. Untermyer also asked Mr. Perkins to assume that the evidence had proved that the assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. were $587,000,000 and those of the Equitable $504,000,000, or $1,091,000,000 for the two companies. He wanted to know whether this total, with the $1,338,000,000 of resources thus given for the seven banks and trust companies, making an aggregate of $2,249,000,000, constituted a concentration and control of money and credit perilous to the country when considered in connection with the interlocking directorates covered by the Scudder tables. Through stockholdings and otherwise, these are the principal financial institutions in New York controlled by Messrs. J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, and James Stillman, and their associates, so far as the evidence disclosed. It was not shown, however, that Morgan and Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank jointly controlled all of these institutions, or that there was any hard and fast agreement among the three concerns.

Assuming this aggregate of $2,249,000,000 of combined resources as correct for the seven financial institutions, this would appear to be about the approximate amount of concentration disclosed by the investigation. This is about 20 per cent. of the combined resources of all the National banks of the country, as shown by their returns to the Controller of the Currency under the bank call of Nov. 26, 1912. This was the last call of the Controller, and it was almost simultaneous with the date of the information upon which the Scudder compilations and the return for the Morgan deposits were made. According to the official reports made by the 7,420 National banks, their aggregate resources was $10,965,788,617.68.

The information before the committee for utilization in connection with the preparations of its preliminary report is very extensive, but incomplete. In its report the committee will point out that it was unable to obtain much of the data it desired because of the failure of the Senate to pass the Pujo bill to invest the committee with power over the records of the National banks, and because President Taft declined to allow the Controller to furnish all of that information from office files or through special investigation of bank records by National Bank Examiners in the absence of action by the Senate.

The investigation has shown a drift of money and credit to New York, but some think Mr. Davison had the right view of the situation when he asserted that this had been the result of conditions, partly due to the establishment of central offices of great inter-State corporations in New York City, but mainly to the inadequate, archaic, and unscientific banking and currency laws, which fail to fit the business size of the country.

DEFENSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

Warns Congress That Public Control Would Be Harmful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Pujo Committee investigating the so-called Money Trust has received the formal defense of the New York Stock Exchange. This defense, which goes into and explains all the operations on the Exchange and the rules that govern it, contains a sweeping argument against the right of the Federal Government to supervise its conduct. To a certain extent the State's authority in this direction is admitted, but all outside interference, whether by State or Nation, is deprecated.

The defense is in the form of a brief 24,000 words long filed with the committee by John G. Milburn and Walter Taylor, counsel for the Exchange. Many of the criticisms that have been directed against the Exchange, says the brief, come from misinformation as to its real functions. Certain alleged abuses in financial practice—like the hypothecation by brokers of the securities of their customers—lie entirely outside the Exchange, which is the scene merely of sales as such, and attempts to regulate nothing else. In general the brief contends that the rules of the Exchange are more sweeping and better observed than any law could be, and that the enactment of supervisory legislation would merely weaken the responsibility of officers.

Discussing the relations between brokers and clients, the brief says that the details of these relations are left to the persons concerned, except that rules have been adopted to safeguard "the just and equitable principles of business." These rules are held to be more effective than any law could be.

"They may not prevent some sporadic transactions and operations that cannot be justified," it said, "but no system of rules can be devised that would do so." Of the broker's responsibility it is remarked:

He may be punished for reckless and unbusinesslike conduct, and even for errors of judgment. In all his transactions he has to conform to a standard which the law does not undertake to prescribe. Whether he violates these rules is determined, not by an outside laymen, but by a select body of members of the Exchange, chosen to uphold just and fair dealing, who ascertain the facts with businesslike directness, and who are empowered to expel, which is the ruin of a man's career as a broker, or to suspend, which is a deep humiliation.

It is set forth that the rules of the Exchange require that all transactions on the floor and every contract to purchase or sell contemplates actual delivery and trading in differences is not countenanced. The region beyond the present rules is described as "the region of the motives of men," and the remark is made, "How far regulation can extend in that region at all without obstructing legitimate business is one of the serious problems."

Will Resist Federal Control.

It is asserted that no good purpose could be served by the incorporation of the Exchange, and public control of it would be detrimental to the public interest. As to the right of the Exchange to control its own affairs, vigorous language is used. The brief cited the fact that the organization was formed as a voluntary association of men dealing in securities. It goes on:

No one has a right to be admitted any more than a man has a right to force himself into an ordinary partnership. It is rather a startling thing that such a body can be coerced into turning itself into a corporation, if anything can be startling in these days, when the average man devotes as much time as he can spare from denouncing the shortcomings of public authorities to urging the extension of their powers and activities.

While the Cotton and Produce Exchanges are incorporated it is alleged that "they are substantially as free from public regulation as the Stock Exchange or the Consolidated Exchange." In fact public control is said to divide responsibility so as to weaken both the external and internal authority.

Flatfootedly, the Pujo Committee is warned of resistance to its plan for Federal regulation, opinions of the courts being cited to uphold the position of the Exchange.

"We assert that no regulation whatever is within the power of Congress," says the brief. "But we are far from asserting that the State is without any power of regulation. That the State may legislate with respect to transactions such as improper manipulation is unquestionable. How effectively it can legislate as to such matters is another question. Hopes and expectations in that direction are apt to be in inverse ratio of accurate knowledge and experience."

Speculation Needed by Business.

In general defense of the Exchange the brief says:

There is no justification for the claim that its government is or has been blind, sordid, or unintelligent. The history of the Exchange, as a whole, is conclusive evidence to the contrary. It would not stand at the head of the Exchanges of the world if those had been its characteristics. It is of the nature of things that there should have been sporadic evils, but an institution is to be judged by its normal condition and not by abnormal incidents.

Due allowance is to be made, so far as the abnormal is concerned, for the patent difficulty of framing regulations that avoid, on the one hand, being too oppressive, and, on the other hand, defy evasion and circumvention; and the better course is to trust to measures being finally worked out to prevent them from within rather than to arbitrarily and impetuously impose them from without.

Defense is also made of speculative trading, as being necessary for business adjustment. It is declared to be as legitimate as any mercantile business. "The elimination of speculation by laws, if that were possible," it is said, "would result in periods of extraordinary inflation of prices, followed by their rapid fall and disastrous panics."

That "wash" sales for manipulation need attention is admitted, however, and it is said that the governing board of the Exchange is giving serious consideration to the matter with a view of prohibiting such transactions.

Denial is made that the Exchange is in any way controlled for private ends, or that it has any special relations with the strong financial groups that have been mentioned in the testimony before the Pujo Committee. For certain evils that have arisen out of the call money system it blames the present currency laws. The brief says:

Because the Exchange is a great market for active securities, the first symptoms of business distrust and disturbances become apparent upon its floor. It is a fact that a large volume of securities is carried on call loans obtained from the banks, and that the first symptoms of a stringency in the money market is the rise in the rate of call money. The responsibility for the conditions that bring about a recurrent stringency in the money market does not rest upon the traders in securities or upon the Exchange. They are due to the non-elasticity of the currency system and the fact that its volume continues substantially the same irrespective of the demands of business.

Believe in Federal Regulation.

The views of the Exchange as presented in the brief will meet with vigorous opposition here. The Pujo Committee, in the investigation conducted by Samuel Untermyer, has gone throughout on the assumption that Stock Exchanges—and Clearing Houses, too, for that matter—can be regulated by the Federal Government. There is no disposition to close the field to State control, but the feeling was expressed all through the examination of the many witnesses who have been heard that the Stock Exchange quotations made up an important part of inter-State commerce, that they affected the markets all over the country, that National Bank Examiners fixed the value of bank securities largely by the stock quotations from New York, and that all these facts made the Exchange subject to Federal control.

In addition, evidence has been adduced by the committee tha tthe Western Union Telegraph Company, which sends out the Stock Exchange quotations, pays a high price for the privilege, thus giving the quotations an inter-State character at their very source.

Members of the committee are not yet prepared to discuss the brief for quotation. Its text was received last evening and was promptly locked up in the safe in the committee room. It will probably be ordered printed on Monday. No member of the committee has read it.

TO RATIFY WIRELESS TREATY.

Thirty-one Signatories Soon Will Approve Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Ratifications of the wireless telegraph treaty signed in London July 5 last, it is thought, will be exchanged in the British capital in a few weeks by the thirty-one signatory powers. The Senate's ratification of the treaty a few days ago paved the way for that formality, as practically all the other Governments were understood to have approved the treaty, to become effective July 1 next. By that convention the important maritime nations of the world have linked themselves to obtain the widest range of international usefulness for the wireless.

One of the most important provisions is that compelling the free interchange of communication between ships and coast stations employing different systems of radio appliances. With the Titanic disaster fresh in the minds of the delegates, all opposition to that idea faded.

It is provided that the transmission of long-distance wireless messages shall be interrupted for three minutes at the end of every quarter hour to permit all stations to listen for distress calls. That was an American proposition based, according to the report of the American delegation to Secretary Knox, "upon the fact that at least two steamships which were nearer the Titanic than the Carpathia were prevented from hearing the distress calls of the sinking vessel by reason of the fact that the continuous transmission of press news prevented the Titanic's messages from being received by ships fitted with radio apparatus of limited capacity."

Other provisions relate to the transmission of weather reports, measures to prevent the interference of long distance with ordinary wave lengths, compelling the installation of wireless on certain classes of ships and the maintenance of a continuous watch for distress signals.

PAINTINGS' COLORS CAUGHT BY CAMERA

Famous Masterpieces Appear on Screen as They Are in Their Own Galleries.

J. W. ALEXANDER TOUR GUIDE

Artist Points Out to Colony Club Audience the Great Advance in Color Photography.

Many of the great paintings that hang in the galleries of the Louvre, Versailles, and the Luxembourg, photographed on autochrome plates, and so projected in their natural colors, were thrown upon a screen in the Colony Club last evening for the benefit of an audience of perhaps 150 persons, who had gone there for the second color conference held under the direction of Miss Elisabeth Marbury. Miss Marbury gave a brief description of these natural-color plates, which do not call for the hand of the artist, or even so much as a touch of a brush after they come from the camera, and then she introduced John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, to take the little assemblage on a tour through the French museums.

Mr. Alexander recalled to the minds of some of the older artists present the almost primitive state of art reproduction, even in black and white, which obtained when he came to New York as a young man, when the art of photography had advanced so short a way that the strengthening of the lines by a pencil was necessary before a satisfactory reproduction could be made.

"That was when I went to Harper's," Mr. Alexander said, "and went to work in what some called the menagerie and others called the art department. My work was with that pencil.

"Now it is perfectly possible to reproduce the most wonderful things with perfect accuracy. That may lead you to ask, 'What is the use of the artist then?' If, indeed, you think he is of any use at all. But we need not worry. The mental work of the artist can never be touched by a machine, no matter how accurate.

"In very recent years the most remarkable advance has been made in color reproduction, though you may halt me to say that some of our magazine color work is very bad indeed. It is. But when you see these pictures to-night you will feel sure, as I do, that it will be possible before very long to reproduce these photographs on paper at any size, preserving the natural color as it is preserved here. Think how wonderful that will be, when such reproductions can be had anywhere, however far from the galleries where the paintings hang. What a great help it will be in the study of art!"

It was not contended that the color was all reproduced in flawless perfection. Some colors reach the plate better than others. On the other hand it was pointed out that on the screen the figures in the familar paintings seemed to stand out with a roundness—an appearance of three dimensions more realistically even than in the originals. This Mr. Alexander thought was due to the fact that the light was passing through the plates in the process of projection.

Mr. Alexander was down on the programme for a "tour." e He was supposed to escort his Madison Avenue audience as though he were a museum guide, but he proved very intractable. Miss Marbury had provided him with a neat list of the pictures, all numbered and identified with their name, artist, and period. Mr. Alexander groaned when he saw it. He protested:

"I do not like to say, 'No. 50, young lady resting her cheek against a cow.' If she is doing that you can see it for yourselves."

So he let the pictures pass in unmegaphoned review, commenting only when he wanted to point out the composition values, to suggest for their better understanding a little of "the brain of the artist, back of the canvas and back of the paint." This did not please Miss Marbury. She sent up a note of protest which he afterward described as a "threatening letter," and after that he did a little better, but when he announced from his list a Van Dyck portrait and looked up to find a Corot on the screen he became discouraged, and as for such pictures as the retreat from Moscow and the familiar Millets, the "Gleaners," and the "Angelus," Mr. Alexander seemed to think it more tactful not to proclaim them.

The intermission was taken up by the liedersinger, Paul Reimers, who had sung in Washington at the White House the day before and had come up to the Colony Club to give four songs and an encore. Among those who attended the conference were Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Miss Anne Morgan, J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Henry Caro-Delvaille, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Miss Mary Callender, Albert E. Gallatin, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. Marie La Montagne, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, and Mrs. R. S. Stevens.

GIVES BLOOD TO SON.

Fourteen Ounces from Father May Save Boy's Life.

In order to save the life of his sixteen-year-old son John, George Lavie of 465 Fourth Avenue, submitted to a transfusion of his own blood, and after fourteen ounces of blood had been take from the father it was announced that the boy showed improvement and that his recovery was possible.

The son was taken to the hospital on Saturday by his father. He was suffering internal hemorrhages. The hemorrhages were stopped yesterday, but the condition of the boy was such that the doctors despaired of saving him, and it was then that the father offered to submit to the transfusion.

KIDNAP WRONG BOY.

Foreigners Thought Caretaker's Nephew Was Dr. Deaver's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The young nephew of the caretaker of the Wyncote estate of Dr. H. C. Deaver, who is a brother of Dr. John B. Deaver, the well-known surgeon of this city, was kidnapped on Saturday afternoon by three foreigners, and was later released when the trio learned that he was not the surgeon's son. It is believed that the kidnappers intended to steal one of the two sons of Dr. John Deaver and hold him for ransom.

The kidnapped boy, John Twin, 14 years old, after being blindfolded and thrown into a covered wagon, was held a prisoner for five hours in an isolated house west of Edge Hill. He was then sent home, arriving about 9 o'clock Saturday night, after his relatives and others had instituted a search. A posse of police and citizens of the section has been organized and is scouring the country for the three kidnappers.

Before the abductors learned their error they questioned young Twin about the amount of money his father would be willing to pay for his return. When he said that he was not the son of Dr. Deaver, the foreigners laughed and said they had watched the children at play too long to be duped. At last they were convinced that they had made a mistake.

Only at that time, he said, did he fear for his life. One of the men, shouting that the boy would inform the police, wanted his associates to kill him. He made a rush for the boy, who was lying on the floor bound hand and foot, as if to carry his plan into execution, but was stopped. For several minutes two of the abductors grappled with the third, who insisted that the boy must be put to death, or that the trio would spend the remainder of their lives in jail.

John B. Deaver, Jr., 15 years old, and Montgomery Deaver, 12 years old, were practically under guard to-night at their father's home at 1,634 Walnut Street. Armed watchmen also patroled the adjoining Summer estates of the Deaver families at Wyncote. Young Twin, with his nerves unstrung and facing a collapse as the result of his experience, is in charge of a physician at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Alfred Simmons, who lives on Dr. H. C. Deaver's estate.

Some playmates had been romping with Twin in a game of hide and seek, when a covered wagon appeared from the road and was driven into the grounds. Two men alighted from it and captured him. A cloth was wrapped around the boy's head, and he was pitched into the wagon. After being carried a distance of what he thought was twenty miles, the wagon stopped and he was taken into a house, blindfolded, and thrown upon the floor.

"What is your name?" demanded one of the men.

"John Twin," was his answer.

He was admonished to be truthful.

"It's John Twin, I tell you," he repeated.

The abductors insisted that he was a son of Dr. John B. Deaver. When he convinced them of their mistake the struggle between the three men over taking his life ensued. Afterward he was led to the door and told to hurry home. Twin, bruised, and so exhausted that he could scarcely walk, trudged toward his home, a mile from which he was met by neighbors, who had instituted a search for him.

TREASURY WON'T PAY ARMY OFFICER'S TIPS

Capt. Hanna, Who Tried to Collect for Expenses in Germany, Meets Denial.

THEY AMOUNTED TO $80.45

The Government Holds That 7 Cents a Mile for Travel Must Include Such Gratuities.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Second Cavalry, who, as a member of the General Staff, was one of the officers who in 1911 went to Germany to witness the German Army manoeuvres as the guests of the Kaiser, has just found out that he owes the Government $80.45, this being the amount of tips that he paid to German walters and hotel servants.

Capt. Hanna resigned from the army a few days ago to enter business in this city, and immediately following his resignation the Controller of the Treasury handed down the decision that the Government would not stand for any tips, even when the officer who gives them does so in the course of an official stay in foreign lands.

Capt. Hanna was one of the aids of Major Gen. Wood, the Chief of the General Staff, when in the late Summer of 1911 he received orders to prepare for a trip to Germany. When he got back, he turned in an expense account of $319.37, an amount that is said on high authority to have been about one-half of what it cost him to maintain his part of the dignity of the United States as a representative of the War Department. The expense bill went to the Auditor of the Treasury, who in turn referred it to Controller Tracewell.

The Controller studied the expense bill carefully and then sent it back to the Auditor with $80.45 of the $319.37 disallowed. It was explained that the allowance of 7 cents a mile for travel was all that the Government could legally stand for and hence Capt. Hanna must personally pay the tips to the waiters and other servants who served him while at the manoeuvres.

The Auditor of the Treasury in submitting expense accounts to the Controller for review made a distinction between tips given to ordinary hotel servants and the tips paid to men assigned to wait upon the officers by their hosts in foreign lands. Such a distinction Controller Tracewell held to be wrong.

Officers of the army who like Capt. Hanna have been honored with assignments to represent the army at military manoeuvres abroad say that it is absolutely necessary for them to pay these gratuities in order to maintain their prestige. They also maintain that it is obviously out of the question to expect them to get receipts or vouchers for tips from servants.

Capt. Hanna is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1897. He is a veteran of the Battle of San Juan and of the siege of Santiago, is an honor graduate of the Infantry Cavalry School, and also of the Staff College. When he resigned from the army he had been a member of the General Staff since 1910.

Established 1788
Carstairs Rye
The finest Product of the Ancient and Honorable Art of Distillation.

A perfect blend. Aged in wood. Numbered Label shows our bottling.

UNEQUALLED
for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum, and all metals. Harmless, Effective, Economical.
SILVER ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH
Over forty years the standard.
Send address for FREE SAMPLE.
The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.
Sold by Grocers and Druggists.
Use Electro-Silicon Polishing Cream if preferred to a Powder.

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 3 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00), or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

Best domestic help found through the Want advertisements of The New York Times.—Adv.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce
beginning today & continuing tomorrow
the semi-annual
Sale of Men's Suits
Formerly $23 $25 $28 & $30
at $18
¶ A characteristic Saks collection of the newest models and the smartest fabrics and colorings, in suits which have been designed, cut, tailored and finished by the Saks organization, and which exceed average garments in the matter of style in just about that proportion which the sale price of 18.00 exceeds those former figures for which it is now a substitute. An early selection means a wide one.
The biggest suit opportunity in the life of eighteen dollars

J. M. Gidding & Co.
More New Spring Styles from Paris Will Be Shown for the First Time To-Day—
Charming two and three piece Silk Demi-Tailored Suits for afternoon and informal functions—hand made throughout and so soft and pliable that they could be easily slipped into one's small grip—the materials and shades what Paris is wearing *Now*—
Charming Gowns and Dresses—Lovely Wraps and Blouses—Exquisite Millinery—
The Newest Ideas from Callot, Drecoll, Cheruit, Premit, Worth, Poiret, Lanvin, Jenny, Beer and Others of Equal Note—
all selected with that same idea of good taste and refinement for which the fashions of this house are noted. The welcome to see them is as sincere as ever—come!
Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

Beginning this Monday morning—at Saks'
A White Sale for Men
in which we shall offer white dress and regulation shirts, white pajamas and nightshirts, white dress neckwear and collars, at substantial economies on usual prices.
a sale which is white in what it offers and white in what it asks
¶ You may have noticed that whenever we, or any other house, announce a sale of shirts, for instance, there is nearly always a special reference to the presence of white in the assortments. This is because there are many chaste masculine souls who prefer white in their linen and will not tolerate the colors and designs which appeal to less aesthetic temperaments. This is one reason for this sale. And even men who do not insist upon white linen exclusively need white dress shirts and dress ties, and a few plain white shirts for semi-formal purposes; and all men need white collars all the time. So that another reason for this white sale is, that it is calculated to appeal to all men in some respect or other.
¶ So much for reasons; now for results. Because this is our first white sale for men we were resolved to make it the most noteworthy event of its kind ever held in this city. And to this end shirtmakers, pajama makers, nightshirt makers, neckwear makers, and collar makers have contributed special lots of their newest, whitest linen-wear for men, at the most liberal concessions we have ever obtained. Thus, every shirt, pajama, necktie, nightshirt; and collar in this great white sale today is new merchandise, fresh for the occasion, and marked at a price which creates a precedent for economy in our experience and in yours.
1800 Evening Dress & Tuxedo Shirts regularly $2, $2.50 & $3 } $1.45
Plain and pleated bosoms, in plain linens, striped Madras and plain or dainty-figured piques. Some with double cuffs. The product of one of the best makers, perfectly made and finished, and the ideal shirt for evening wear. Sizes 14 to 18, and all sleeve lengths.
1200 White Shirts value $2.50 } $1.45
Plain white striped Madras shirts, in plain and pleated negligee models, the pleated variety being shown in six different widths of pleat. Sizes 14 to 20, and all sleeve lengths. Some values!
1200 White Shirts value $2 } $1.25
Made of white domestic Madras cloth, in neat stripes and attractive figure effects. Plain and pleated bosoms. Sizes 14 to 20, and all sleeve lengths in the assortment. An extraordinary value.
1200 Fine White 25c Dress Ties—Six for 85c. today
Made of lawn and striped Madras, in 1⅝ and 2 inch bat wing effects, the sizes ranging from 30 inches to 37 inches, both inclusive. Will wash and always look as good as new.
1200 White Pajamas value $1.50 & $2 } $1.05
Made of white striped Madras cloth, in military or collarless models, with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Full, roomy garments, in small, medium and large sizes. Pajamas of a soft, bide-a-wee order.
1200 White Nightshirts, value 75c } 45c
Made of fine quality white muslin, in collarless models, and finished with pearl buttons. Capacious garments that will contribute much to the comforts of sleep. Sizes 14 to 20 necks.
5000 Doz. Hand-made Collars at 55c per half dozen regular price 75c per half dozen
When you see a collar with single stitching at the edge, it is machine-made. When you see a collar with double stitching at the edge, it is hand-made. Good machine-made collars sell at two for a quarter at all good stores, Saks' included. The hand-made double-stitched collars in this sale have been secured at a big reduction for the purpose of this event, and marked at 55c per half dozen. The balance rests with you—the balance always does rest with you. Make good!
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

TELLS OF HORRORS OF ALPS FLIGHT

Once, Says Bielovucci, He Feared He Would Share the Fate of Chavez.

ICY CURRENT CAUGHT HIM

But He Got Free by an Effort—Once His Engine Stopped Over a Terrible Ravine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Domodossola, Italy, tells of the descent there of Jean Bielovucci, the Peruvian aviator, after his flight over the Alps from Brig, Switzerland. The correspondent says that when the aeroplane appeared like a black speck over Mount Monscera there was intense excitement. Soon afterward the machine touched the ground, its wheels cutting deeply into the soft snow. Bielovucci jumped from the machine and stood by it as if bewildered. His first words were:

"I feel as if I were mad."

On the way to Domodossola the airman thus described his wonderful flight:

"When I was a few hundred yards up in the air my engine suddenly stopped. I was over the deep, horrid, black, Saltine ravine. I saw the danger, and managed to start the engine again and rise in spiral curves.

"I passed over the Simplon at a height of about 10,000 feet. No words can describe the awful sensation I experienced as I was rising. The Alps, except Weissmiess and Monte Leone, seemed to be falling. I rise higher, and now Weissmiess, too, is under me.

"I got easily from the Simplon to Gaby Pass. Now I am at a height of 10,600 feet over Gaby Pass, and I see on my left the terrible valley of Gondo, whose air currents swallowed up Chavez, and which Chavez called 'the corridor of hell.'

"I succeed in avoiding it and head to the right over Mount Monscera. But suddenly an icy current from the glacier of Weissmeiss catches my machine and shakes it.

"I feel lost. Shall I, too, be swallowed up by 'the corridor of hell'? But no, my machine triumphs, and now I am free and over Mount Monscera. Everything under me is white, so white that I am almost blinded.

"Thank Heaven, after a few minutes the brown Ossola Valley opens before my eyes. What a relief it is! Italy! It is my goal, it is victory! I stop my engine and descend."

The correspondent says it is impossible to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed in Domodossola when Bielovucci arrived there. The people surrounded the airman and embraced and kissed him.

Three hours afterward Bielovucci returned to the place where he landed, and covered the monument of Chavez with flowers. Then the airman got into his monoplane and flew over Domodossola.

CROOKES LOOKS BACKWARD.

Famous Chemist Recalls "Scientific Dark Ages" of Student Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir William Crookes, President of the Old Students' Association of the Royal College of Science, speaking at the annual dinner Saturday night, remarked that he was a student at the college in 1848, a time which is now considered the scientific Dark Ages, but that the state of science then was not quite so backward as was generally supposed.

Wheatstone was at work on the electric telegraph. Faraday, on the track of magneto-crystallic force, was grappling with the magneto-electric machine, the parent of the modern dynamo and electric lighting. The same great chemist was experimenting with low temperatures; Sir William remembered seeing him freeze mercury in a red-hot crucible, throw the solid lump on an anvil, and hammer it out before it melted. Grove had decomposed water by heat alone into its constituent gases; Joule was determining the mechanical equivalent of heat; Ebelman was making synthetic rubies; Pasteur had already discovered and separated dextro and laevo tartaric acid and had started the brilliant series of researches into microscopic life which revolutionized the science of medicine.

Indirectly Pasteur solved the famous mediaeval problem, "How many angels can stand on the point of a needle?" Sir William said that, altering the word "angels" to "devils," he found that of one of the deadliest diseases that ever scourged mankind, 500 maleficent microbes—veritable devils—could without overcrowding find place on the point of the finest needle.

Sir William added that, if he might look forward as well as backward, he should say that on the practical side of chemistry the greatest progress would be made in inquiries into the constitution of matter. Even now, he said, chemists were beginning to prick the bubble of those variable, mysterious, and complex things called elements.

AMERICAN CONDITIONS SOUND

Edmond Thery Regards the Present Prosperity as Solid.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Edmond Théry, the eminent economist, writing in this week's L'Economiste Européen, says that the improvement in the economic situation in the United States as shown by the 1912 statistics does not appear as artificial as for some previous years. They now seem, he says, to rest on solid foundations, such as will allow a final repairing of the effects of the disastrous panic of 1907.

LIONESS LEAPS FROM STAGE.

French Theatre Audience Flees When It Bounds Into a Box.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The escape of a lioness led to a panic last evening at the Théâtre Populaire, Belleville, which was crowded with a working class audience, where a spectacular piece was in progress. At the moment when the villain was condemned to be torn to pieces by wild beasts, a fine lioness was brought on the stage, but, instead of leaving the cage at the back, the animal pushed open a side door and walked to the front before the footlights.

A cry of horror rose from the audience. The conductor of the orchestra, paralyzed with fear, held his arm aloft and the musicians suddenly stopped playing. A moment later the iron safety curtain descended, and the lioness, seeing retreat cut off, bounded from the stage and landed in the front stalls, then leaped into a box, which was happily empty, and made her way along the corridor to the Manager's office. The door was closed behind her and she was trapped.

Meanwhile, the spectators, seized with panic, fled from the theatre. Women and children fell and were trampled on. Those who escaped from the building sought refuge in an adjoining café, shouting as they ran, "Flee for your lives! A lioness has escaped!" Several women fainted.

When the panic subsided, and it became known that the lioness had been captured, the audience went back to the theatre, the floor of which was strewn with hats, umbrellas, and handbags, and searched for their property.

A NEW OLD "MASTER" FOUND.

London Restaurant Keeper Thinks He Has a Veronese.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Still another "old master" has been discovered in London, this time in a well known West End restaurant, whose proprietor, M. Pinoli, was only recently convinced of its apparent value after it had hung over the mantelpiece in his restaurant for nine years.

The picture is alleged to be by Paolo Veronese, and is six feet by four. It represents the Queen of Sheba at the throne of King Solomon, and was formerly the property of John Walker, who resided in Venice in 1814. It is said that he acquired it from the French troops after the despoiling of Italy by the armies of the Republic.

Walker came to England in 1815, leaving the picture with a friend, Signor Audifredi of Turin, who advanced him 40,000 francs, ($8,000.) Walker is thought to have died during the cholera epidemic that raged in England soon after his return, and the picture was sent to London to be sold for the benefit of his heirs.

Efforts to find these kin having failed, the Veronese was willed by Audifredi as a dowry for his daughter. Misfortune overtook the family, and eventually money was raised on the picture by the surviving daughter.

Subsequently the picture came into the possession of Signor Dogliani, who had it cleaned and restored, and then, finding it too large to hang in his own house, deposited it in its present place. M. Pinoli puts the value of the picture at £4,000 ($20,000,) to £5,000 ($25,000.)

STATE BAD RAILWAY MANAGER

Western Section of French Lines Shows $13,914,785 Deficit in a Year.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The report of the general manager of the western section of the State Railroad, published in the official journal, shows that the service for 1911 resulted in a deficit of $13,914,785.

The total deficit for the service for the three years the railroad has been under the control of the State amounts to $33,346,865.

$7,125 for Handel Score.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—An autograph score of Handel's "Terzetto," dated Naples, 1708, was bought at auction here yesterday by a private collector for $7,125.

OIL TRUST FOES AID KAISER.

American Producers Reach Berlin, Ready to Supply Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—C. D. Chamberlain of Cleveland, President of the National Petroleum Association, which includes virtually all the independent oil producers of America; Charles S. Suhr of the Germania Refining Company; W. D. Richardson of Sapulpa, Okla., representing western refineries, and H. E. Worthington of Philadelphia will assure German Government officials at a conference on Tuesday that the American independents can supply enough petroleum to meet Germany's consumption requirements.

The Americans reached the Hotel Adlon to-day, and immediately took steps to arrange an interview with Government officials. They expect later to appear before the Reichstag special commission, which is considering the Government's petroleum bill.

"We are in a position," said Mr. Chamberlain, "to present figures to prove that we can supply all of Germany's needs. It is evident that the opponents of the Government monopoly bill have been depending on old statistics regarding the relative amount of American petroleum which is refined by us. Instead of this being 15 per cent., as represented by the opponents of the bill, we can show that it is nearer 40 per cent. We understand that Germany's annual consumption of oil amounts to 900,000,000 liters, (237,753,000 gallons,) yearly. We can supply that amount beyond a question of doubt."

"Have you the necessary tank steamers at your disposal?" he was asked.

"No," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we shall offer our petroleum, delivered at the Atlantic seaboard. Most of our production comes from the mid-continent field, which is developing rapidly. Furthermore, there is no doubt in our minds that the Standard Oil Company, even if it is shut out from Germany, will not refuse to sell oil to the Government."

"The chief argument of the opponents of the bill has been the alleged impossibility of supplying Germany's needs without depending on the Standard Oil Company," he was told. "If you can present figures to prove your assertions, you will cut the ground from under your opponents' feet, and may insure the adoption of the bill."

"That is the most cheerful news I have heard yet," said Mr. Chamberlain. "It fills me with hope, for we can supply Germany, and we can prove it."

Predicting the action of the Reichstag is guesswork at best, but if the independents who are here can convince the Reichstag members that Germany need not depend on the Standard Oil Company, it is hard to see how the bill can be defeated.

BIG BOND ISSUE BY ITALY.

Combination of Home Banks Takes the Entire $80,000,000 at Par.

ROME, Jan. 26.—A combination of Italian banks, headed by the Bank of Italy, has bought up at par, without public subscription, 4 per cent. five-year Treasury bonds to the amount of $80,000,000, the issue of which was authorized in December to meet the expenses of the development of the State railroads and for other purposes.

About $10,000,000 will be employed to pay off that part of the Ottoman debt accruing to Italy, and a further amount will be devoted to meeting expenses incident to the war in Tripoli.

TRIES TO SHOOT ARCHDUKE.

Employe of Louis Salvator of Tuscany Grazes Him, Wounds Governess

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A Barcelona dispatch to the Petit Parisien reports an attempt to assassinate Archduke Louis Salvator of Tuscany.

While the Archduke was walking in the grounds of his estate at Miramir in the Balearic Islands a workman employed on the estate fired at him several times with a revolver. One bullet grazed the Archduke and severly wounded a governess.

ANGRY CHINA SPURNS SIX POWERS LOAN

Bankers' Demands for Right to Name Auditors and Decide When to Pay Money Causes Break.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN CHAOS

British and German Sections Trying to Make a Private Deal, but Thus Far Without Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Peking sends this dispatch:

"I can now bring the extraordinary story of Peking high finance down to last night, drawing every detail entirely from an exclusive source.

"First I will give the following details of the six-powers loan agreement so dramatically smashed at the eleventh hour. The amount was £25,000,000, ($125,000,000,) and the rate of interest 6 per cent. The issue price was not determined, the group simply paying China a net six points below whatever price was fixed for the issue.

"The loan was to have been for fifty years, currency redemption commencing in the sixteenth year. The security was the salt gabelle, but since, pending a reorganization, of the revenues, it would, perhaps, be insufficient during the first year, China was to set apart for interest 10,000,000 taels, ($6,000,000,) from the provincial revenues of Chi-li, Honan, Shantung, and Kiang-hu, which, it is important to note, was virtually a territorial guarantee.

"An immediate advance of £2,000,000, ($10,000,000,) was to be made against Treasury bills.

"The loan was to be issued fourteen days after the signature of the final agreement, but if force majeur caused delay the advances were to be continued at £2,000,000 monthly, ($10,000,000.)

"The split nominally occurred on the question of the foreign auditors, whom China was determined to nominate herself; also on the question of the advances, which the six-powers bankers finally insisted need only be such money as they considered necessary.

"After the final conference the Finance Minister was greatly incensed. He sought a Cabinet meeting and obtained full support. He wrote an official letter to the group on Jan. 19, definitely breaking off all negotiations.

"These last facts are of great importance, since I learn that Downing Street on Thursday assured a powerful London interest, wishing to open independent negotiations, that the six powers group had not retired from the field.

"The English and German sections of the group continue to solicit the Finance Minister to reopen the negotiations, expressing their willingness to initial the agreement without delay, presumably for Anglo-German account, but I understand the British Minister now opposes this suggestion, which makes the imbroglio still more extraordinary."

BANK SCANDAL IN SPAIN.

Charges Against Directors, One of Whom Is Head of Bank of Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The French judicial authorities are investigating charges against the directors of the South Spanish Agricultural Bank, among whom are eminent Frenchmen and Spaniards, including Señor Sagasta, Governor of the Bank of Spain.

J. Pirez Caballero was for a time President of the bank, but as he is now Ambassador of Spain to France, he cannot be inculpated.

It is alleged that the bank obtained large sums of money from investors on false statements in its prospectus.

MUST PAY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

French Court Orders Allowance of $1,200 a Year to Deserted Wife.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The extent to which a father-in-law is responsible for the maintenance of his son's wife if her husband has deserted her is a problem just raised in the French courts.

Mme. Lisa Besnard married Robert Besnard, the son of the celebrated painter, and in 1899 her husband left her and went to Italy. Her father-in-law has since allowed her and her three children $960 a year. Yesterday she asked the court to raise her allowance to $2,400, and to settle it upon her by legal decision. The tribunal decided that Besnard's family was responsible for his wife's maintenance, and ordered a yearly allowance of $1,200 paid to her.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING TODAY.

Final Clearance Sales

of

Fur Coats and Sets,
Fur-trimmed Suits and Coats,
Gowns, Dresses and Millinery.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL BE BILLED MARCH 1ST.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

Men, a Hat Sale

1200 $3 and $5 Hats

$1.95

Black Derbies. Domestic, Italian and French Felts.
English Rainproof Wool Felts.

THE Black Derbies are products of the two foremost American makers, whose names we may not advertise in connection with any underprice.

These hats were purchased in one lot at far less than the usual wholesale price.

Every hat is of the most advanced style and trimmed with the fine leathers, bands and bindings which so distinguish the $3 and $5 hats from the ordinary much-advertised $2 hats.

And the price is but $1.95.

The soft hats, also $1.95, reduced from $3 and $5, are included because the sizes are somewhat broken. Yet every size is present in a variety of styles, and you cannot fail to find just the good hat-buy you've been looking for.

They'll go fast—come early.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Overstock Sale
Winter Overcoats
$12.50
Formerly $20, $18.20 and $15.50
$18.00
Formerly $30, $27.50, $25, and $22.50
Made by Smith Gray & Co., in New York, to the New York Idea, for New York men. To those who know, nothing more need be said. Those who don't know would do well to come and see.

Equipped Touring Cars $1050 1285 1650

Buick SERVICE

Equipped Runabouts $950 1125

Buick No-Charge Monthly Inspection

In order that Buick service shall be superior to that of any company in the automobile industry, we invite all 1913 Buick customers to stop at any one of the three addresses given at the bottom of this advertisement for monthly inspection, and as much oftener as they wish. This will afford us the chance to cheerfully show without charge just how Buick cars are cared for.

Buick Service

Every Buick owner is entitled to and will receive prompt and efficient service—the kind that will insure the motoring pleasure expected. We carry in New York City $100,000 worth of parts and maintain at No. 630 West 52nd St. a very extensive service department ready at all times to keep any of the 8000 Buick Cars in the Metropolitan district on the road.

Leaders as Ever

We sold 480 Buick Automobiles for early New York delivery at the Automobile Show—Buicks as usual were more popular than any other car exhibited.

Salesroom Exhibit

We are exhibiting at the New York office a full line of 1913 Buick Cars showing all the choices in colors.

Demonstrations

Let a demonstration in a Buick Car over the hills of the Buick route be the standard by which you judge all automobiles. We furnish fur coats and robes that will keep you warm and Buick Cars are made to run in any weather.

Order Early

Order your car early in order that you may get a satisfactory date of delivery.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

42 Fatbush Avenue Brooklyn — Broadway at 55th St. New York — 222 Halsey Street Newark

ESTD 1843

W. & J. SLOANE

Newest Designs in Domestic Rugs
For Spring 1913

IN this early display of our latest effects in Domestic Rugs for the forthcoming season, we exhibit hundreds of artistic patterns in all of the best colorings and most desirable weaves. The fact that our patterns possess more decorative value than those usually shown elsewhere will become perfectly apparent upon comparison.

Wilton Rugs	9 ft. x 12 ft.	at $39.00 to $60.00
Heavy Pile Rugs	9 ft. x 12 ft.	at $50.00 to $60.00
Axminster Rugs	9 ft. x 12 ft.	at $24.75 to $40.50
Brussels Rugs	9 ft. x 12 ft.	at $28.25 to $31.75

Other sizes, from 22½ in. x 36 in. to 11.3 ft. x 15 ft., are carried in stock, at proportionate prices.

"CHAUMONT" Seamless Rugs are obtainable in widths up to 20 feet. In this deservedly popular, high-grade floor covering, we offer a great variety of rich colorings, in both plain and figured effects.

16 regular sizes in stock; 9 ft. x 12 ft. size . . . at $50.00

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

NAMES DR. A. H. DOTY AS MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Bell System Creates a Special Health Department for All Its Employes.

ITS WORK IS EDUCATIONAL

Methods of Sanitation and Treatment, President Vail Says, Will Be of Benefit to Whole Country.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port, has been appointed medical director of the Employes' Benefit Fund Committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Western Electric Company.

In November last these companies made public a comprehensive plan for the pensioning of old employes and the payment of sick benefits and life insurance for the 175,000 employes of the Bell system and associated interests. It was said then that on the first of the year $10,000,000 would be available for the purpose, and that the fund would be added to by yearly appropriations. The employes are not required to contribute.

In connection with this pension plan there is to be established gradually by the companies a system of medical supervision and preventive sanitation designed to preserve the health of their employes. In announcing the appointment of Dr. Doty President Theodore N. Vail said:

"It is intended that the Medical Department shall have wide range in its activities. In addition to the usual functions of such a department, it will devise and carry out various methods of health protection known as preventive measures. So far as practicable we shall seek the early detection of diseases, particularly those that are communicable, notably tuberculosis, and arrange for their prompt removal, care, and treatment. This not only offers a far better chance for the patients' recovery, but also protects other employes.

"Preventive measures will also include sanitary conditions in offices and work shops, such as proper lighting, good air, pure water, safe plumbing and the discontinuance of articles in general use which are believed to be agents of infection. By various plans and practical methods employes will be instructed in hygiene and sanitation, and we hope the information thus gained will extend to the home and the public generally.

"Modern sanitarians know that the public health is best maintained by prevention rather than treatment after disease has developed. The measures we plan are of inestimable value not merely in the interest of our companies, but also in public education on sanitation, for our employes are everywhere in the United States, even in the smallest towns.

"Supervision by the medical department over sick and injured does not necessarily mean that the companies are to furnish medical attendance for those disabled, but so far as is possible they will aid in securing prompt and skillful treatment for employes. Arrangements will be made with hospitals throughout the country for the prompt reception of those who may decide upon this form of treatment. Medical representatives will be selected to deal with the various conditions and emergencies that may arise in connection with this branch of the service.

"The various measures outlined will be carried out in a reasonable way and without undue haste, for haste often involves unnecessary expense and with but little benefit to the employes. This undertaking in accord with modern sanitation will benefit the companies. It provides mutual protection and co-operation between employe and employer. It insures far better and less interrupted service and constitutes an economical factor in the interests of both parties."

BOYS CATCH CHURCH THIEF.

Hide Behind a Pew and Watch Him Rob the Poor Box.

Julian Belil, a waiter, who said he lived at 28 Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with robbing the charity box in St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, First Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The witnesses against Belil were three boys who said they were Edward Manning of 1,300 Avenue A, George Frey of 340 East Seventieth Street, and John McQuillan, of 404 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The boys said they noticed Belli in the church at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They hid behind a pew and watched him. They told the police that after waiting until the last of the congregation had gone out and the church to all appearances was empty the man went to a charity contribution box and attempted to extract coins from it through the slot in the top, using a wire to which a piece of adhesive plaster was attached. When the boys showed themselves, they said, the man ran out of the church and down First Avenue, and the boys followed, crying "Stop thief!"

The man was caught in a vacant lot at Sixty-eighth Street. Detective Gallagher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrested him. When searched at the station, according to the police, a handkerchief containing $6.14 in pennies and nickels was found in his pocket.

CHILDREN TO VISIT MAYOR.

Branch of Bright Star Civic League to Call on Him To-day.

One hundred children, pupils of Public School 125, Brooklyn, will be guests of Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall this morning. They constitute the Bright Star Civic League membership of the school, the object of the league being to forward sanitary regulations. The visit to City Hall will be an incident of a day of pleasure seeking under the guidance of Reuben S. Simons, former foreman of the Street Cleaning Department, who, since becoming blind, has devoted himself to instituting and conducting clubs of this kind in the public schools.

Under an agreement between Commissioner Edwards and City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell there are conducted in the public schools 250 leagues with a total membership of about 25,000. For to-morrow's outing the Brooklyn schoolchildren, after their audience with the Mayor, will be conducted by Mr. Simons to Wall Street, the Custom House, and the Aquarium. Then they will go to Staten Island, where they will have luncheon and visit Fort Wadsworth.

NEWSBOYS ATTEND FUNERAL.

A Score at Service for Directress of Their Lodging House.

The funeral of Mrs. Rudolph Held, who was Directress of the Newsboys' Lodging House on New Chambers Street, took place yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, 406 East Nineteenth Street. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George H. Wenner.

A score of newsboys attended the services, and the boys of the lodging house sent a wreath. The honorary pallbearers were Emile Greenwald, J. Henry Probst, Adolph Suehstrom, George Weitzel, William Davison and Robert McMillan. Arthur D. Weeks and Evert J. Wendell were present on behalf of the Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. Held's sister, Mrs. Mary McCadden, will succeed her as Directress of the Newsboys' Lodging House.

FAVORS FAMILY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Jacobi Says Running After Specialists Has Become a Fad.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday morning at the hospital, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue. George Blumenthal, President of the hospital, submitted the annual report, and Dr. Abram Jacobi spoke on "The Future of Mount Sinai Hospital."

"The running after a specialist," Dr. Jacobi said, "has become a great fad. The general practitioner has lowered himself to the position of advertising agent to the specialist. That must be stopped. The family physician who declines to make his own examinations on his own premises should be replaced by one who will."

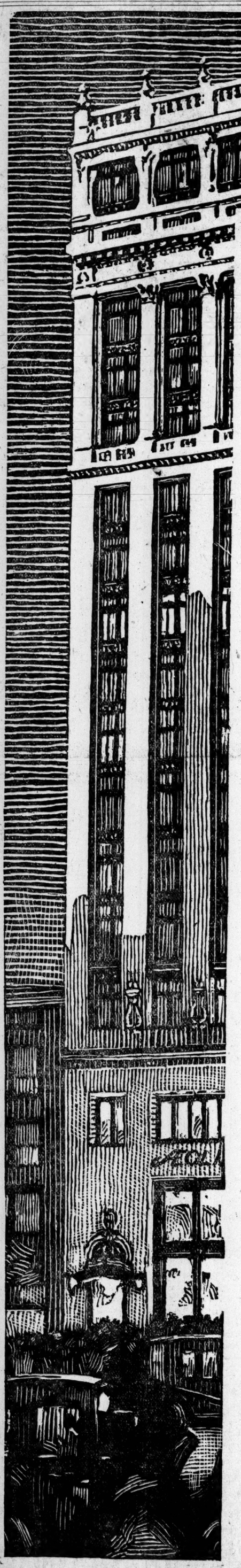
In the annual report which was put on file Mr. Blumenthal submitted these statistics for the fiscal year ending Nov. 20, 1912:

The receipts were $448,294, the expenditures were $450,661, and the deficit $2,866. Legacies and bequests were $56,165. The sum of $40,000 was dedicated to perpetual beds, $3,500 for the dedication of memorial beds, and $4,500 for the dedication of life beds.

In the last year donations from individuals amounting to $20,153 were received. Donations from societies and lodges were $1,480. Two new endowment funds were established, one through a gift of $10,000 from Elida Asiel, and another of $10,000 from Eugene Meyer. This brings the total endowment fund up to $235,000.

These persons were chosen as Directors for a term of five years, ending January, 1918: Joseph F. Cullman, Louis J. Horowitz, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Albert W. Scholle, Emanuel Van Raalte and Charles A. Wimpfheimer.

Among those present at the meeting were Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn and Supreme Court Justice Platzek.



The First Sale Of Pianos and Player-pianos

In The New Aeolian Hall

Beginning Monday, January 27, 1913

These instruments represent the very choice of exchanged Pianos and Player-pianos which have come to us during a year of unprecedented business.

Exchanged Grand and Upright Pianos . . from $85
All Standard Makes

Genuine Pianola Player-pianos . . . . . from $425
Discontinued Styles

Player-pianos of other makes . . . . . from $225
In Splendid Condition

The greatest annual business in the history of the Aeolian Company, a business greatly augmented during the last few months, has brought to us in exchange for Pianola Player-pianos—and especially for Grand Pianola Pianos—hundreds of high class instruments. These instruments have graced the drawing rooms of the finest homes in and about New York, and are sufficiently good to have done duty for years to come, had not their owners preferred PIANOLA Player-pianos.

This sale stock, selected from the best of such exchange instruments, presents an array of values far above the ordinary—values such as have never before been offered in the history of Piano merchandizing in New York.

The well-known names in the specimen groups below are not in themselves sufficient. You must *see and hear* the instruments to appreciate the extraordinary values to be obtained in this sale.

Specimen Piano Values

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3
$85 to $175	**$190 to $300**	**$300 and upwards**
Bradbury	Steck	Steinway
Kroeger	Knabe	Weber
Horace Waters	Sohmer	Chickering
Bent	Decker Bros.	Kranich & Bach
Emerson	Wheelock	Hazelton
Kohler & Campbell	Hallet & Davis	Hardman
McEwen	Krakauer	
Milton	Hardman	
Metzler	Everett	
Burdette	Stuyvesant	
Mahan	Pease	
Rintlemen	Lindeman	
and 42 other thoroughly reliable instruments in excellent condition.	and 38 other pianos including famous and standard makes.	and 30 other wonderful values in Uprights and Grands, many of which are practically new, while all are in perfect condition.

17 Genuine Pianola Player-pianos . . . . from $425
Regular prices up to $1100

19 Player-pianos of other makes . . . . . from $225
Regular prices up to $750

22 Pianolas (for use with your present piano) from $125
Regular prices $250 to $450

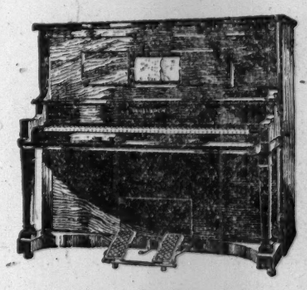
Low Monthly Payments

Open evenings until 7 P. M. or later by appointment

Types of Instruments in this Sale

Grand Pianos
$2.50 Weekly and up

Upright Pianos
$1.00 Weekly and up



Pianola Pianos
$2.00 Weekly and up

Player-pianos
$1.50 Weekly and up

Pianolas
$1.00 Weekly and up

New Aeolian Hall
29-31-33 West 42nd Street
Opp. Bryant Park and Library

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

SUBWAY CONTRACTS KEEP LAWYERS BUSY

No Sunday Holiday for Those Getting Them in Shape for Public Service Board.

MAY TAKE A WEEK LONGER

Willcox Says He Can't Be Stampeded Into Rushing Them Through Without Full Consideration.

In the effort to have the Subway contracts ready for final approval this week the attorneys for the Public Service Commission continued work upon them yesterday. There are a great many details involved in the revision of the contracts, and after they are completed they must again be considered by the city officials, so that it will probably be a week before the printed forms are ready for the public and the contracts formally signed.

"No date has been set for the completion of the work, nor can I say when the contracts will be signed," Chairman Willcox said last night when asked how soon the public would be permitted to know the contents of the revised contracts in the Subway agreement. "I suppose the attorneys for the commission are pushing the work along to-day and are making progress."

In reference to the secret meetings of the commission the Chairman said:

"All the hearings were in public, and everybody who had anything to suggest was afforded an opportunity to be heard. Now, to make any headway toward completion of the task, we must meet in executive sessions. We are not going to put the contracts through without proper and due consideration of every feature that concerns the interests of the city.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the people of this city approve of the dual subway system, in my opinion, and the opposition to that plan is nothing but selfish sentiment. We are going ahead in doing what we believe the people want and what is best. We are not going to be stampeded into rushing the contracts through without consideration of every vital feature of them, nor are we going to slow up. We will carry our work out as rapidly as possible."

Chairman Willcox also made it clear that he would take no dictation from any man or from any source whatsoever concerning what he considered to be his duty in the subway matter, but would be the judge of his own actions.

Following the work of revision the contracts will again go to the Public Service Commission, then to the Corporation Counsel, who will consider only the legal points on behalf of the city and not the merits of the contracts, and then to the Board of Estimate. If approved by the Board of Estimate the contracts will then be returned to the commission for signatures.

The Merchants' Association has appealed to Gov. Sulzer to refrain from taking immediate action on the appointment of a successor to Chairman Willcox. It asked for a conference in Albany to-day, but Gov. Sulzer has stated that he will be unable to confer with its delegation until later in the week.

The dual system is approved by the Merchants' Association, which will make this announcement in its bulletin to-day under the heading "Business in Revolt Against Transit Holdup":

"The association was represented in favor of the contracts at the hearing given by the Public Service Commission, and it will urge their approval by the Board of Estimate when the contracts reach the board."

Referring to the recommendations of the Traffic Committee of the association, the statement continues:

"In the judgment of your committee, the public and the public interest demand that these contracts should now be finalized at once, in order that both construction work and the preparations of the operating companies in ordering equipment and preparing themselves to operate and administer these large additions to their service, may proceed without further delay, and so assure the public that the pressing necessity for increased service will be met at the earliest possible moment.

"The term of Commissioner Willcox expires Feb. 1. It is unknown whether he will be reappointed or allowed to hold over for a time before his successor is appointed. If, however, a successor should be appointed, and if these contracts should not be immediately ratified by the Board of Estimate, but should be held over for further hearings, it is probable that a new appointee, entirely unfamiliar with the antecedent difficulties and conditions which have had to be met, will come into office before the contracts are signed.

"As the voting in the commission on the approval of these contracts was three to two in favor, Chairman Willcox having cast the deciding vote, a change in the personnel of the commission might result in reopening the whole question.

"Defeat of the operating contracts would involve defeat of the entire plan, and the city would either have to begin again the negotiations which have occupied several years, or it would have to adopt the policy of municipal operation. The latter course would prevent private investment for the extension of rapid transit lines, and would greatly reduce the amount of extension possible, since the scope of the work would have to be confined to the city's ability to borrow money."

According to the revised contracts, the new system is to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1917. It is expected that work of construction will commence soon after the contracts are signed.

BROOKLYN PLANS A PROTEST.

Opponents of the Contracts Issue Calls for Mass Meetings.

Organized opposition to the subway contracts in their present form was begun yesterday at a meeting held at the Imperial, at Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It was decided by the forty men who attended this meeting to start a city-wide movement for the purpose of compelling the Public Service Commissioners to withhold their signatures from the contracts until certain sections therein objected to by John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, are modified.

The meeting resolved itself into a People's Subway Committee, and the public was invited to lend moral as well as financial support to its work. Register E. T. O'Loughlin was elected Chairman of the committee, and arrangements were made to hold two mass meetings on Wednesday night, one at the Academy of Music, and the other at the Young Men's Christian Association, at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street.

"We are not opposed to any particular plan or system of subways," said Register O'Loughlin. "We merely want to get a look at these contracts before they are signed and see that the city's interests are protected. We do not believe in mortgaging our children and our children's children for three generations to come simply because a handful of men desire to get hold of some easy millions."

Magistrate Jonn F. Hylan, who also addressed the meeting, said:

"Our immediate aim is to hold up the signing of these contracts until the citizens can learn just exactly what it is proposed to hand over to the traction trust. We have good reason to believe that the city is to be mulcted of millions of dollars, and we only ask that the signing be delayed long enough until these contracts can be revised and the rotten sections stricken out."

John Purroy Mitchel, Public Service Commissioners J. Sargent Cram and Milo R. Maltbie, and Ralph Pulitzer and William R. Hearst will be asked to address the mass meetings.

POPE FOR COMMISSIONER.

Queens Backs Him, Thinking It Is Entitled to Representation.

Residents of Queens County will make a demand upon Gov. Sulzer for a representative on the Public Service Commission. Civic societies held conferences in all sections of the borough yesterday and decided to send out a note to all taxpayers in the borough requesting them to write to Gov. Sulzer, asking him to name George Pople, President of the Flushing Business Men's Association, as Commissioner, to succeed William R. Willcox.

The petition, which will be sent out to-day, reads:

"Queens, the largest borough in New York City, has never been represented on the Public Service Commission, and by reason of the exceedingly rapid increase in population the pressing need for all public improvements, particularly transit, the people feel that they are rightfully entitled to a representative on the Commission, and, therefore, recommend the appointment of George W. Pople of Flushing, one of the most active and efficient civic workers in the borough for more than twenty years.

"You who have the welfare of the borough at heart, are earnestly requested to write to-day to Gov. Sulzer at Albany and urge the appointment of Mr. Pople."

CITY CLUB URGES HOME RULE.

Charles H. Strong Sends Letter Regarding Subways to Sulzer.

Charles H. Strong, President of the City Club, has written to Gov. Sulzer that in the opinion of the City Club the Governor should act, with the home rule principle in view, in so far as any act of his may affect the present Subway situation.

Mr. Strong added that the City Club believed that any action he might take should uphold "the responsible decision of the elected representative body of the City of New York."

HAINES COLD ON ROAD EVILS.

Takes Issue with Views of Other New England Governors.

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 26.—Gov. Wm. T. Haines made public to-night his attitude on the questions proposed at a meeting of five New England Governors in Boston yesterday as those to be considered by a New England railroad conference as the first step toward solving New England's transportation problems. He stated his views in a letter to Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, replying to a copy of the conclusions of the Governors' meeting, which Gov. Haines was unable to attend because of illness. The Governors favored a New England Railroad Conference, to be composed of two citizens from each State, the commission to report on the transportation questions.

Gov. Haines said he could not see how Directors of a railroad could be appointed by a State owning nothing of such property. Maine, he asserted, had no issue with the Grand Trunk as far as he knew.

"Boston for many years has been the worst station we have to pass," he added, speaking of through transportation by way of that city. He promised the support of Maine in improving that condition.

Urban and suburban transportation troubles, the Governor said, did not affect Maine, and he admitted uniform legislation "providing for the unification of corporate entity" was beyond him. He stated emphatically his belief that the New England States as a whole could have nothing to do with "the reduction of all leases of lines to absolute ownership." He expressed little faith in the proposition for uniform charters, saying the operation of a railroad depended on the men who ran it.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A correspondent in Ottawa, who questioned President Chamberlin and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway relative to the company's course in New England, said to-day it could not be asserted that they denied abandonment of the Central Vermont extensions to Providence and Boston, but that appeared to be their meaning. As to the Providence extension, they said 500 men still were at work on it. The officers said the Central Vermont office in Montreal received weekly reports regularly, and asked if that looked like abandonment. It meant simply work lessened for lack of funds to rush it, they explained. The Central Vermont President insisted that work would be pushed again as soon as money could be had at fair rates, which he thought would be next Spring, if the European war scare did not continue to harass the London money market and the London Grand Trunk Railway Board.

The extension to Boston was a different question, it was said. Loyalty to the memory of C. M. Hays seemed to bridle the Grand Trunk men's references to that work, but it was hinted the New York investigation would reveal that Mr. Hays did not wish it understood the line would be built immediately.

The London Grand Trunk Board, never having authorized a loan to the Central Vermont on the Boston extension account, and finding the money market unfavorable to such authorization, it was said, was impelled to wish that Mr. Chamberlin should arrange affairs so that the necessity of duplicating New Haven trackage might be obviated.

RAILROADS FIGURE FIREMEN WILL STRIKE

Conference Committee Gives Out Formal Statement in Anticipation of Vote.

STILL WILLING TO ARBITRATE

Elisha Lee Points Out Danger to Commerce of 18 States and Denies Men's Charges.

Elisha Lee, representing fifty-four Eastern railroads in the negotiation with their Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for increased wages, gave out a statement yesterday reiterating the willingness of the railroads to submit to arbitration the demands of the firemen. The trouble with the engineers has already been settled.

The 30,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are now taking a strike vote and it is evident that a strike is expected by the railroads. The statement says:

Jan. 26, 1913.

A strike is threatened by the firemen on all the Eastern railroads.

The strike vote now being taken among the 30,000 men affected will undoubtedly result in a vote pledging the men to walk out if their demands are not granted by the railroads.

Such a strike would seriously interfere with, if not entirely interrupt, the operation of all the railroads in eighteen States, containing more than one-half the population of the United States.

The strike vote follows various conferences between railroad managers and representatives of the men. The latter in their "A True Statement" of these conferences, which has been circulated among the men in connection with a blank strike ballot, say:

"Evidence that the responsibility for a failure to arbitrate all matters in controversy, (and thus avoid the turmoil incidental to a strike ballot, and the distress that must result from a strike,) rests upon the railroads and not upon the locomotive firemen, is an important part of this statement."

That the public may know how inaccurate the above statement is the railroads in the territory affected desire it to be clearly understood that:

First—The railroads are prepared to apply to the firemen—and have already communicated this to their committees—the conclusions embodied in the award of the board, which, to the satisfaction of the country, recently arbitrated the differences between the locomotive engineers and the railroads. The roads have also signified their willingness to grant certain increases in wages.

Second—The railroads are prepared to arbitrate the present case independently by a board of five or seven men, appointed by some such disinterested authorities as Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, M. Knapp, Presiding Judge of the United States Commerce Court, and Dr. C. P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, as was done in the engineers' case.

The vote is to be announced about Feb. 10. The committees of the firemen and the railroads have held conferences covering a number of months over the demands, which were modified twice by the firemen and rejected each time. Both sides expressed their willingness to submit the demands to arbitration, but differed as to the form.

The firemen finally demanded arbitration under the Erdman act, providing for an arbitration board of three, the award of the board to be made within thirty days after the board was completed. The railroad representatives would not agree to arbitration under the Erdman act, and a deadlock occurred.

There are in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen 10,000 engineers who have been promoted from the ranks of the firemen, and are working as engineers. They have never joined the Engineers' Brotherhood, and in case of a strike would quit with the firemen.

DEAD MAN UNIDENTIFIED.

Killed by Automobile—Wore Ring with the Initials "K. L."

An unidentified man, about 40 years old, well dressed in dark clothing and wearing a signet ring with the initials "K. L.," was knocked down and killed yesterday morning by an automobile of the Kesner Garage of 163 Clymer Street at Rodney and South Second Streets, Williamsburg. The machine was operated by Edward Harrison of 328 Keap Street.

The man, hurrying across the street, stepped from behind a milk wagon in front of the machine. He was picked up by Harrison and hurried to the Eastern District Hospital, where he died from a fractured skull a few hours later.

"LICK-CREATION" IDEA WRONG

False Notions Current About Our Military Prowess, Says Gen. Edwards

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, United States Army, has a new answer to the ancient arithmetical problem of American schoolboys based on the premise that one American could lick from three to six redcoats. According to Gen. Edwards, the premise is all wrong. Gen. Edwards is in command of the brigade post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

"School histories are to blame for a false idea about military affairs in this country," said Gen. Edwards. "This accounts for the unpreparedness of the army to meet a sudden emergency." His remarks were addressed to a group of army officers and newspaper men who were discussing the need of a consistent military policy for the United States. It was pointed out that the army was scattered in such a way that no tactical unit existed for drills and manoeuvres, and there was no trained reserve to expand quickly the regular military organization in case of emergency.

"In all the school histories," continued Gen. Edwards, "the children of the land have been taught that our revolutionary soldiers, without experience or training, won great victories over the seasoned British troops; they are taught that the same class of troops whipped the English soldiers in the war of 1812. And so on through all the wars. There never was such rot put into the form of history. Our fighting in those wars was pitiable, and the conduct of the raw and untrained troops, with one or two exceptions, was disgraceful.

"We were beaten in every battle in 1812, with two exceptions, one of them fought after the war closed, and our capitol and public buildings were burned. The same thing came near happening again after Bull Run, and had it not been that one organized mob was defeated by another the Confederates would have captured the capital. Both were demoralized, one by defeat, the other by victory. And yet we are going on blindly in the same direction.

"We are without a mobile army which could be used in case of a sudden war. We could not train the citizen soldiery, which would have to be recruited, short of a year. No one doubts the ability to make soldiers out of the citizens of this country, but it cannot be done in a month or six months. They have to learn to be soldiers; they have to be trained to discipline and a soldier's life; they have to learn to shoot, and they have to learn to march and take care of themselves; in short, it takes a long time and constant work to make new troops effective soldiers.

"At the beginning of all our wars the untrained troops have always proved ineffective and inefficient, and yet our school histories have been issued year after year teaching the youth of the land the falsehood that we can lick all creation; that one American is equal to half a dozen other men, and so on, until our people are imbued with the idea that all they need to do in case of war is to send forth the men in uniforms with guns in their hands and our foes will crumble before them. It is time that this false impression was corrected, and that our people became informed of the true state of our unpreparedness for war or an emergency requiring any extended use of troops."

Three Firemen Burned to Death.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 26.—Lieut. John Conners and two other firemen were burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed the Elks Building on Collinsville Avenue, in the heart of the retail district. The loss to the property was $100,000.

WILL FIX WIRELESS LIMITS OF ARLINGTON

Scout Cruiser Salem Going to Sea for Series of Long-Distance Tests.

WILL WORK DAY AND NIGHT

Capacity of New Government Station Under All Conditions to be Determined—To Try 4,000 Miles.

The scout cruiser Salem, one of the three fastest vessels of her type in the world, will be detached from the United States Atlantic Reserve Fleet, this week, and on Saturday next will sail on a voyage across the Atlantic and undertake the most extensive wireless experiments ever carried on by the Navy Department. The purpose of the voyage is to test to the limit of its capacity, if possible, the Government's new high power wireless station at Arlington, Va.

The Salem is fitting out at League Island Navy Yard, in Philadelphia. As soon as the cruiser clears Delaware Breakwater the tests will begin, and an attempt will be made to keep the Salem in communication with the Arlington Station practically all the time, both day and night, while she is steaming across the Atlantic.

The Salem probably will steam at least 4,000 miles from the Arlington Station, and it is the belief of those in charge of the experiments that it will be possible to keep in communication with Arlington for even a greater distance than that should it be attempted.

Those who designed the new Arlington Station did so with the idea in mind that when operating at its highest efficiency it would be able to communicate direct with London, Berlin, Paris, and other European cities, and also that it would be able to establish direct communication with the great station the Government is to erect on the Isthmus of Panama. Likewise, it is believed that eventually the station will be able to establish communication with any warship in the navy, no matter in what part of the world the ship in question may be, using relays when the ship is at a distance of more than 3,000 miles from the station.

A few days ago the station at Sayville, L. I., exchanged signals with the great Telefunken Station at Nauen, Germany. The communication was direct, and though at times the signals were indistinct, at other times the words came through with startling clearness. This test was witnessed on this side, among others, by Commander W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander David W. Todd, U. S. N., who represented the Navy Department.

That the forthcoming experiments with the Salem will produce results as gratifying as that of the Nauen-Sayville tests, is the belief of the officers of the radiotelegraph branch of the service. Rear Admiral Hutch U. Cone, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, is in general charge of the experiments.

WILL SUE BROKER FOR LOSS.

Missing Man's Partner Says Stock Firm Was Warned Against Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 26.—An action is to be begun against C. I. Hudson of New York to recover almost $50,000, said to have been lost in Wall Street speculation conducted through his firm, C. I. Hudson & Co., by William B. Carver, missing member of the law firm of Deyo, Hitchcock & Carver. The fact that the money had been lost in stock ventures was brought out at a hearing before B. Roger Wales, referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Deyo and the trustee in bankruptcy will endeavor to recover the money from Hudson on the ground that his firm had been warned against permitting Carver to speculate through its office. Frank Paul Mitchell, the Hudson firm's manager in this city, denied such warning was given, and said he had no intimation the money used had been obtained wrongfully.

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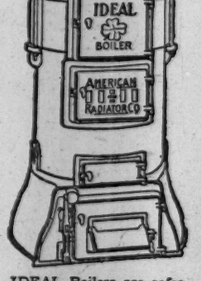

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ABSENCE OF WIFE WORRIES MINISTER

The Rev. Orville E. Fisher of New Utrecht, L. I., Reported Ill in Lakewood.

READ LETTER TO CONSISTORY

In It Mrs. Fisher Said She Would Stay in England and Not Return to His Parish.

While the pastor of the Reformed Church in New Utrecht, L. I., the Rev. Orville Earl Fisher, was reported last night as ill with the grip in Lakewood, N. J., some of his parishioners at the church services yesterday expressed the opinion that mental worry over the absence of his wife had aggravated his illness, and there was deep concern for his recovery. When it became known to a few within the church that Mrs. Fisher, who left the parsonage to go on a visit to friends in England last June, had announced that she would never return to New Utrecht, there were many to condole with the pastor.

Mrs. Fisher was expected to return on Sept. 27. Instead her husband received a letter in which, it is said, she told him she could not return to the uninteresting existence that had been her portion in New Utrecht since their marriage five years previously, and that she had arranged to stay in England for the present.

At a meeting of the consistory the Rev. Mr. Fisher read the letter from his wife, and was so affected and discouraged, it was said, that he suggested he would be willing to retire from the pastorate if his resignation should be desired. His suggestion was declined.

"Of course we would not accept his resignation, even if it had been tendered to us," said a member of the consistory, H. L. Holt of 1,854 Eighty-third Street, Bay Ridge, last night. "We were all very sorry for his misfortune."

Members of the church and some of the townspeople recalled last night that Mrs. Fisher took but little interest in the social life of the town and made few visits aside from her "duty calls" as the pastor's wife. That she was expected to return from England by her husband, was evident, they say, from the fact that he purchased a round-trip ticket for her.

A week ago the pastor became ill and was attended for the grip by Dr. Earl H. Mayne, who ordered him to the Bay Ridge Sanitarium for proper treatment. Three days ago he showed improvement, and on the advice of his physician went to Lakewood.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher is 34 years old and graduated from the Theological Seminary of Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J. His wife is 27 years old and lived with her sister in East Orange. She was married to Mr. Fisher five years ago on the day he accepted the pastorate of the New Utrecht Church.

LOST A $500 MESH BAG.

Mrs. Breckenridge Tells Police She Thinks She Dropped It in the Park.

The police of the West 125th Street Station were asked last night to help find a diamond-studded mesh bag, the property of Mrs. Grace Breckenridge of 131 Riverside Drive, which was lost last night in Riverside Drive. The bag, according to Mrs. Breckenridge, who reported the loss, was valued at $500, and was set with seven diamonds. Mrs. Breckenridge was accompanied to the station by John Jacobs of 600 West 113th Street. She and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and two small children, she said, were walking in the park at 113th Street when she missed the bag. She had been carrying it with her muff, and believed it must have fallen out. She did not think it was stolen.

MOROS SLAY SEVEN SCOUTS.

Capt. McNally and Six of His Men Die in Philippine Engagement.

MANILA, Jan. 27.—A wireless dispatch from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Department of Mindanao, gives details of an engagement which took place Thursday morning at Taglitsi between Moros and detachments of Philippine scouts and the constabulary.

Capt. Patrick McNally and six enlisted men of the scouts were killed. Lieut. William Townsend of the scouts and Lieut. Cochrun, Lieut. Whitney of the constabulary, and nineteen enlisted men were wounded. The wounds of Townsend and Cochrun are serious.

SUGGESTS SWEEPING CHANGES IN SCHOOLS

Dr. Edward C. Elliott Would Begin by Wiping Out Board of Superintendents.

SUPERVISING BODY NEEDED

Expert Says New York System Lacks Discrimination Between Administrative and Inspectorial Control.

In his report to the School Inquiry Committee of the Board of Estimate on "The System of General Supervision and the Board of Examiners," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, Director of the School of Education of the University of Wisconsin, says that the public school system of New York City has lacked conscious discrimination between administrative and supervisory control, and that the absence of this distinction has been an important factor in retarding and complicating the school system.

The report of Dr. Elliott is the first of eleven monographs submitted to the School Inquiry Committee by Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, head of the group of educational experts.

Dr. Elliott makes a favorable report on the work done by City Supt. Maxwell, but says the activities of the Board of Superintendents, which he characterizes as an unwieldly organization, could, for the most part, be cared for by the City Superintendent acting in an administrative capacity.

"The schools have been maintained under a form of control that is distinctly administrative and mechanical," reports Dr. Elliott. "The organization of the system has been from the top down, rather than from the bottom up."

Waste in Elementary Schools.

A waste has been found in the elementary schools by Dr. Elliott in the appointment of so-called additional teachers for clerical work, and he points out not only a great opportunity for simplifying statistical reports but the necessity of finding the cost of such reports. After a study of the special branches in the elementary schools, such as music, drawing, and physical training, Dr. Elliott concludes that steps should be taken to render unnecessary the majority of special teachers and to facilitate the effective qualification of regular class teachers, who might undertake the instruction of such special branches and receive an appropriate salary bonus. With these subjects in the hands of a special group of teachers, he thinks the public will continue to have reservations as to their rightful place in elementary education, the regular teachers will continue unprepared to assume responsibility for special instruction, and the principals will consider such subjects with little attention.

In his report on the City Superintendent Dr. Elliott enumerates thirteen of the principal functions prescribed for him by the Charter and by-laws, and he takes these as indicative of the large number and the many directions of the lines of responsibility and influence of this officer.

"The limitations of this inquiry make it impossible to do more than to express a series of general judgments and recommendations regarding the office of the City Superintendent as at present constituted," he says. "Concerning one important feature of the particular issue the members of the staff engaged in the educational aspects of the school inquiry are agreed: That the centralization of large administrative and supervisory authority in the City Superintendent, as provided for by the revised Charter, was absolutely necessary for the creation of a scheme of responsible school direction, free from those prejudices and partisanships that have so often disorganized the institutions and public service of the city.

"That the schools of Greater New York have during the past decade been consolidated into a coherennt whole is due without question to the perseverance, foresight, and wisdom of the present City Superintendent.

"Mechanical consolidation, with the resulting standardization of aims and values, has been effected. The next epoch of educational control will need to be dominated by the idea of establishing a scheme of decentralized, co-operative, expert supervision. Military standards of authority and organization cannot be permanently adapted to the enterprise of education."

After stating the definite conclusions of the staff of the Inquiry Committee that the Board of Superintendents has failed to meet, in any complete manner, the obligations laid on it, Dr. Elliott reports that the cause is found in the disinclination of the members of the Board to appraise frankly their own usefulness as the centre of constructive usefulness, and their reluctance to weigh the more or less frequent criticism of the methods and powers of the board. The report goes further to take up the general efficiency of the Board of Examiners, and says:

"The methods and results of the teaching staff in the schools of the city to-day are open to criticism. But the burden of this criticism cannot be shifted to the Board of Examiners. The peculiar political, social, and racial conditions obtaining in New York City have rendered the public schools peculiarly liable to party, class, and personal exploitation. That the extent of this exploitation is as limited as it is, may be ascribed to the resistance of the Board of Examiners."

Makes Four Recommendations.

The survey made by Dr. Elliott of his part of the inquiry is concluded with four recommendations for the reorganization of the supervisory staff. They are as follows:

"1. That appropriate steps be taken to secure the necessary legislation for the abolishment of the Board of Superintendents and the position of Associate City Superintendent, and that a careful, detailed study be made of the powers and duties now belonging to the City Superintendent, to the Board of Superintendents, and to the Associate City Superintendents, to the end of securing a more efficient and economical distribution of the necessary administrative and supervisory powers and duties among the City Superintendent, the proposed Supervisory Council, the District Superintendents, and the principals of schools.

"2. That appropriate steps be taken to secure the creation of a Supervisory Council, to be composed of the City Superintendent, all of the District Superintendents, and a selected number of Directors, principals of training schools, principals of high schools, principals of elementary schols, and representatives from the teaching staff in the various types and grades of schools.

"3. That there be established, as an integral part of the system of school control, a Bureau of Division of Investigation and Appraisal.

"4. That the Board of Examiners be reorganized so as to provide for nine members, including the City Superintendent of Schools, ex officio; the service of the eight appointed members to be arranged so as to permit each member to devote every fourth year to supervisory, or other special duty in the school system."

SHEPARDS WALK TO CHURCH.

Congregation Congratulates Them After the Service at Irvington.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard attended service this morning in the Irvington Presbyterian Church and heard the Rev. Daniel Russell, who married them, preach the sermon. After the service the congregation gathered around them to extend good wishes. After a half hour they returned to Lyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard walked to and from the church. Mrs. Shepard wore a dark blue broadcloth suit, with a small hat to match.

SCHOOLS ASK HELP WITH DEFECTIVES

Courts, Hospitals, and Immigration Officials Should Aid, Says Superintendent.

SHOULD BE SEGREGATED

Some Private Associations Are Already Active, and Teachers Are Called Upon by Judges.

To handle the problem of New York City's defective children Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, director of ungraded classes, urges the need of co-operation from outside agencies, and shows how courts, hospitals, prison, and immigration authorities all can play an important rôle in developing a system for segregating and improving mental defectives.

Speaking of the progress made last year in the work of ungraded classes, Miss Farrell, in the section of the City Superintendent's fourteenth annual report devoted to defective children, comments upon the aid already given her by outside agencies. Hospitals, dispensaries, immigration authorities, Superintendents of penal institutions, legislative bodies, and many public and private organizations have co-operated with the ungraded classes, both to obtain a better chance for the individual child and to bring the facts of mental deficiency to the attention of persons working on other problems—such as poverty, vice, crime, heredity, and eugenics. All these agencies are contributing to the campaign looking toward the ultimate elimination of feeble-mindedness.

"When the good of the individual child is being considered," says Miss Farrell, "the co-operation of hospitals and dispensaries in correcting physical defects, providing eyeglasses, giving general or special care, as the case demands, has been superb; and the response of the convalescent homes to the burden of weak, anaemic, debilitated children which have been put upon tnem is worthy of deep appreciation. If, however, we turn now from these evidences of the value of individual help to a consideration of general welfare, we see the impressive fact of the Federal Government, through the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, seeking to control the problem of mental defect by prohibiting the admission to this country of the feeble-minded; the Superintendents of penal institutions in this State studying the persons put in their charge, with a view to securing for them the right and proper care; State legislative bodies framing and passing marriage laws."

Miss Farrell tells how the greater part of the work of co-operation for individual betterment was contributed by the Public Education Association and the Italian Educational League, each of which supported a home and school visitor, Miss Elisabeth Irwin, the Public Education Association home and school visitor, went to the homes of many children and, through her presence and counsel, brought about between parents and school authorities a better mutual understanding with regard to the needs and natures of individual pupils.

In many cases the family of the child was brought into closer relation with existing agencies unknown to them. The Charity Organization Society was asked to help in cases of insufficient nourishment. Neighborhood houses and district nurses also were brought to the family's assistance through the work of the visitor. Another important line of work was done by the visitor in providing for the future of children leaving ungraded classes. Nineteen were placed in an institution for permanent custodial care.

Miss Farrell also mentions as an instance of the co-operation of outside agencies the recent organization in the Prison Reform Association of a special committee on defective delinquents. This committee is pledged to work for the establishment of a State institution for defective delinquents; to aid in getting adequate appropriation for the maintenance and support of State homes for defective persons; to promote the idea that the State should bear the burden of defective children who, after observation and examination, are known to be unable to lead an independent, self-directed life, and in this way cut off at its source the supply of defective delinquents.

For the first time in this city a Juvenile Court Judge last year asked the school authorities directly, without the medium of any society, for information with regard to a child brought before him for trial. Commenting on this Miss Farrell says the school knows, or should know, the child's ability and natural reactions better than the corner grocer, and nearly as well as the parents. As court practice becomes more and more humane and scientific, the Presiding Judge will want to know the quality of mind of each offender. This the school is now able to give him.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1913.

GOV. WILSON'S VISIT TO ELLIS ISLAND.

President-elect WILSON'S visit to the Immigrant Station on Ellis Island was a significant incident. It is well for the man who is to be Chief Magistrate of this Republic to see with his own eyes the working of the system by which prospective new citizens are admitted. Gov. WILSON had little time to examine closely the methods employed by the immigration officers to test the fitness of aliens seeking admission, but he saw enough, doubtless, to leave an indelible picture on his mind which may serve, in some way, to help him when some problem relating to immigration calls for his official notice.

We need immigrants who are healthy, industrious, and law abiding. Restrictions on the diseased, incompetent, and criminally inclined cannot be too sternly enforced. But any general restriction of immigration would work ill for the country. The South and the West need farmers and farm laborers, the North and the East need industrial workers. We must take them as they come and teach them to become good citizens. Many of the men whom the President-elect saw on Saturday at the great gate of the port will be citizens in five years. Some of them may turn out to be bad citizens, but if the officers at Ellis Island have done their duty in admitting them, that result will likely be as much the country's fault as theirs.

"SOCIAL HYGIENE."

The question of what is known as "the social evil" is, and needs must be, a puzzling, obscure, and delicate one. The very title that, by common consent, has been given to it, is a euphemism and evasion, and a sign of the rooted repugnance of modern society to deal with it frankly and thoroughly. The evil is by no means social only, but physical, moral, indirectly political, and, worst of all in its effect upon repression and prevention, it is commercial. As it is the perversion and abuse of an instinct on which the survival of the race depends, its ramifications are practically unlimited. Its baleful influence is exerted in every class and in every stratum of the community. Yet there is no subject on which there is such a conflict of confident opinion with such slight basis of exact information.

In these conditions the work of the "Bureau of Social Hygiene," outlined in a statement published this morning, promises to be of great and permanent value. The organization is in the hands of very able men—Mr. PAUL M. WARBURG, the banker; Mr. STARR J. MURPHY, lawyer; Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., and of one woman, Miss KATHARINE B. DAVIS, the remarkable Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women. To these others may be added as the work develops. The essential spirit of the work is scientific and humane, and its effective humanity is shown in nothing more than in the calm and conscientious use of the methods and standards of science.

The bureau sets out from the start to get all the accurate knowledge that can be had, to verify it, classify and coordinate it, study it, patiently and systematically, before approaching the task of inference and recommendation. It has had two extraordinarily capable investigators at work for more than a year—one, GEORGE J. KNEELAND of Chicago, in this city, and another, ABRAHAM FLEXNER, in Europe. And this is but the beginning of a study that will be carried on in places where special conditions exist and special measures have been adopted in connection with the evil.

Meanwhile the bureau has entered on a more specific study from which much may be hoped. It has established, under Miss DAVIS'S direction, at Bedford Hills, a "Laboratory of Social Hygiene." The name will be unfamiliar, and possibly suggestive of a too materialistic method, as if human beings could be treated as chemical entities; but the laboratory in the modern sense has been greatly widened and varied. In this instance it means simply a place where each case, its history, existing conditions, and prospects can intelligently and carefully be observed for a more careful and thorough manner in from three weeks to three months—the cases being those of inmates of the reformatory. In other words, there is a practical inquiry into the forces and circumstances that produce, in concrete instances, the material on which the social evil subsists, with a view to discover the treatment most likely to lead to reform or to demonstrate that reform is so unlikely that custodial care is the best alternative. Logically, it is a method of study that may become applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime.

An essential element in this broad plan for study and, so far as may be, experiment applied to the social evil is, in the words of the statement, that a "permanent organization" has been created

not dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which will "go on generation after generation, "continuously making war against the "forces of evil."

It is certainly a noble work, conceived on a large scale, with a high purpose, and begun by methods of the most enlightened sort. Its inception, as is intimated, was due to the foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the white slave traffic three years ago, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr. This gentleman would be the last to claim special credit for his share in the beneficent enterprise, for he has been as modest in it as he has been energetic, practical, and capable. But the community cannot fail to recognize that the hopeful significance of this extraordinary enterprise lies largely in the fact that it has enlisted the efficient support of a young man distinguished not merely for his resources and associations, but for personal energy and ability of a very high order. Herein is the suggestion that to so much of the Kingdom of Heaven as consists in doing good on earth riches may be not a bar, but a key.

THE NEW BALKAN NOTE.

In view of the developments of the last few days, the grave decision of the Balkan plenipotentiaries in London to present a fresh note to the Turkish plenipotentiaries, after twenty-four hours' notice, explaining why the peace conference may be considered at an end, will puzzle everybody unfamiliar with the ways of diplomats. Turkey seems only too well aware that the conference is practically finished, and seems eager to renew the war, though the eagerness may only be seeming. The frank admission of the representatives of the allies that they are not anxious to resume fighting for the reason that a single bad defeat might work great harm to their cause, may be significant.

It is said that the allies now fear interference from both Austria and Rumania. It was not worth while to admit so much, unless there is something behind the new note the committee of the Balkan plenipotentiaries is now preparing, which will be submitted to the full body to-night. There is room for hope, therefore, that a way to peace may yet be found, although the warning of the Powers to Turkey seemed final a few days ago. The chief anxiety of the Turks seems to be to protect the "holy places." Perhaps they might consent to the cession of all the Aegean Isles if they could keep Adrianople.

A PRESENT ANCESTRAL PRIVILEGE.

Indisputably, we are the ancestors of posterity. On this self-evident truth the Modern Historic Records Association bases its offer to its eminent members to do by their posterity as they would their ancestors had done by them. Its Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN, has sent to each of them two envelopes made of durable Japanese vellum, with a request to place therein "such genealogical family "memoranda, messages, and photo-"graphs" as he sees fit, these to be stored in lead-lined steel chests with the association's collections in the New York Public Library and in Cairo, Egypt. The communication reads:

A copper-plate inscription addressed to the citizens of New York will direct that the chest be opened in the year 2013. The second chest will be put in a vault near the Cheops Pyramid in Egypt. In this manner insurance is taken against possible destruction in war or by natural causes.

These chests will also contain various contemporaneous documents and photographs, giving a picture of life in the year 1913. The Cheops Pyramid has stood for centuries because of the peculiar dryness of atmosphere that makes the Egyptian climate the best-known preservative. But the records in this case will assure permanency by the quality of paper and ink employed, and the method of sealing. The little experiment is significant of the greater things that may be done in ways that will delight historians in future times who would interpret the life of this day.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The report of Prof. HANUS and his assistants, which is now in course of publication, will necessarily interest chiefly those directly or indirectly connected with our schools. By these it will be more or less carefully studied. By the public at large, only the general principles of the report can be understood, but these are of such importance that it is reasonable to hope that a public opinion will be formed vigorous enough to influence the officers responsible for what changes may be brought about. One thing that will contribute to this result is the obviously careful and thorough manner in which the inquiry has been conducted, and the candid and sober tone in which, in the general introduction by Prof. HANUS himself, it is discussed. The task is, in a sense, a thankless one. Those whose work is criticised and those who are responsible for the faults disclosed will naturally be resentful. But we are persuaded that there will be a strong body of opinion among the teachers sincerely, if not always openly, sustaining the Commission.

It would be a waste of time to discuss the specific recommendations of the report until they are published in full, with the facts on which they are based. The chief trouble with our school system seems to be its inflexibility. It is a vast organization, managed too much from above, by means of minute regulation and machinery. The essential element of schooling, to train and develop each scholar, as near as may be, according to individual capabilities and needs, is obscured and neglected in order to make the machinery move at a pretty uniform rate. The general purpose of the Commission is to exchange rigidity for flexibility, to make, so far as possible, each school a field of effort, study, and experiment, with the greatest practicable freedom for those engaged in the work. The spirit of the whole should be that of constant and systematic self-study and self-criticism, with ample opportunity for co-operation, aided and guided by the superior officials.

The Commission has taken very seriously the question of vocational instruction, as to which the New York schools are painfully backward. Its definite recommendations in this connection will be awaited with great interest. There is no doubt that it is in this direction that the most marked and useful development of the public schools is to take place. It is of the essence of our most important social problems, and will require not only patient study, but courageous innovation.

A CHEAPER FUEL NEEDED.

Gasoline costs $1 a gallon in Panama, but that extravagant price is only a temporary infliction the automobilists on the Isthmus must bear. Gasoline costs too much everywhere, and the need of a new and cheaper fuel for the motors has long been felt. The International Association of Automobilists, as announced in THE SUNDAY TIMES, has offered a prize of $100,000 for such a fuel, which must be adapted to use in the internal combustion engines. The prize certainly ought to attract good minds to the work.

Meanwhile, it seems that every commercial expedient has been resorted to by the organized automobile owners to lower the price of gasoline without much success. The wholesale price increased 80 per cent. in the first half of last year. A new and less expensive, perhaps even a better, fuel will be found some day, but meanwhile the luxury of owning your own motor car is becoming more burdensome, in spite of the fact that good ones can be bought so cheaply.

SOPHISTRIES OF PROTECTION.

Saturday's cablegrams brought Mr. BONAR LAW'S substitute for his rejected proposal to allow the colonies to impose a tax on the food imported into the United Kingdom in order that the price might be raised for the benefit of the colonial producers. The Unionist leader now proposes a low tax on manufactures in order that the proceeds may be applied to the reduction of the existing food tax. Thereby hangs a tale, which is all the more interesting because British Liberals and Unionists alike are bitten by the sophistries of protection, and under conditions closely resembling our own in our pending revision of the tariff. Sugar is a taxed food in England, and there are beet sugar factories in England as in the United States; friends of both are active. The West India Committee calls it to the attention of the Government of England that the Norfolk beet sugar factories enjoy an unfair advantage over the British West Indian cane product because of the British tax on imported sugar. Either the English Government must abandon one industry or the other, or it must impose an excise or internal tax to countervail the customs on imports of sugar. The Liberals are proposing to reduce or remove the sugar customs in the name of the free breakfast table which could not endure a tax on Canadian wheat.

It is an interesting dilemma, or would be such if the English Government did not have the courage of its convictions. Doubtless it would be popular to remove the customs on sugar, but the Government must live as well as either the British cane growers or beet raisers. The raising of revenue is something apart from either loyalty, or protection, or free trade. The Government is facing a constantly increasing budget, the taxes rising embarrassingly as Government undertakes many things that used to be charges upon the individual. Since the revenue must be had, and can be got best from sugar, there is neither abandonment of the West Indies nor favoritism toward Norfolk in taking the toll on sugar imports. They will raise cane or beet as they are best able, and the entering wedge of protectionism will either fail or will disrupt the Liberals as it disrupted the Unionists. It is an omen for the Democratic protectionists, and a stimulus for those of whatever party who hold that tax principles should be considered first in levying taxes. Southern cane growers and Western raisers of beets would do well to mark what is happening in British politics at the moment, and which is merely a repetition of many regrettable incidents in American politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Diminishing Police Efficiency.

Inspector FAUROT, when before the Curran Committee last week, explained anew and with courageous emphasis just why it is that New York is not allowed to get the benefits that might come from a "rogues' gallery" in its full modern and scientific form. As a trained specialist in the new and exact art of identification, he spoke with authority when he said that the efficiency of his bureau had been seriously lowered by the restrictions placed upon its getting and keeping "material," especially in the form of finger prints and photographs.

Like every other detective of his class, the Inspector feels that it is not enough to have the personal records of criminals convicted in courts of the vicinage. He feels, as do policemen everywhere, that the man who falls under suspicion sufficiently to get arrested is worth some watching for the future, and that though he may escape conviction on this or that charge, there should be somewhere a permanent means of identifying him in case he should again fall under the law's suspicion.

Of course this is somewhat out of harmony with our precious "assumption of innocence," and it was doubtless because of high regard for that assumption that Mayor GAYNOR insisted that mere arrest and accusation were not enough to justify the police in making photographs, taking finger prints and measurements, and keeping the results in a "gallery" with such sinister associations. His position is right, in a way, and in a very good way, too, but as both the police and the courts make and preserve other records of these preliminary proceedings, the desired additions are not such an enormous hardship to the innocent or unconvicted citizen as is claimed. Like many another individual hardship, too, that one may, and probably should, be balanced against its possible or probable utility to the community as a whole. No matter how undeserved an arrest may turn out to have been, even Mayor GAYNOR does not demand that it go unrecorded or that the record be expunged after the victim of the law's fallibility has been cleared and set free. The case for promptly taking and carefully keeping his photograph, measurements, and finger prints is much the same, and there is no question that to do so would facilitate police work and so increase the general welfare and safety.

No well-intentioned citizen is at all worried by the thought that he has been deprived of the privilege of denying his identity to the constituted authorities, nor can he have any more than a purely sentimental objection to having in the hands of the police the means of establishing who he is in case of need.

More Woe for the Motorists.

A bill just introduced at Albany, if it became a law, would require every driver of an automobile, whether owner or hireling, to give a bond of $2,000 to cover any damage to persons or property he may cause.

That is going far, and, of course, the motor folk, who are already subjected to not a few taxes and imposts not imposed on those who use other vehicles, can be trusted to object strenuously to the proposed addition to their burdens. And there will be excuse for their protests in this instance, for such a law would be a punishment of the innocent with the guilty.

A large majority of automobilists are both careful and competent. They run their machines year after year without injuring anybody or anything, and if at last they do get into or cause trouble it is a real accident, for which they have only the ordinary responsibilities of anybody else. To exact from the whole of a large class what amounts to a fine is worse than unjust—it is absurd.

The automobilist, however, has few friends outside of his own circle, and there is such a general inclination to make him pay as heavily as possible for his enviable, and, therefore, irritating joys that the canny legislator views him as an inexhaustible gold mine, or as a mere collection of pockets, every one of which can be safely tapped.

Hence the fate of this bonding bill, in spite of its anomalous character, is by no means certain. It would be, a good deal like "Albany" to pass it.

MAN MORE BEAUTIFUL.

Woman's Figure Far Inferior, Says European Artist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a student of art, bred on the European Continent, I would like to express my views on the beauty of the various "Venuses" over whose discovery the entire English-speaking world is aroused, as the reports in your valued paper say.

The popular Anglo-American conception of beauty appears to me somewhat puerile, although the people are by no means feminists, thank God.

To find female bodies developed to "perfection" is not surprising. What of it? Women have not much to brag about as far as physical beauty is concerned. No artist with any brains at all will go wild over a Venus, antique or modern.

Feminine physical beauty is surpassed by the forms with which nature has endowed mere man.

The ancient Greeks, still, and for a long time yet to come, the unexcelled masters in the representation of physical beauty, considered the masculine body worth their while. In representing their ideals of beauty they created veritable symphonies in stone and lines. On the other hand, they were afraid to show the shortcomings of feminine charms, and to overcome the dilemma they draped the female body. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand Greek female sculptures are more or less draped, most of them entirely so. I remember having seen only three antique female statues entirely nude, while most of the male creations are represented as man was made.

The reason for this attitude of the Greeks was by no means regard for the female—the ancients had not the regard for womanhood that we have—it was no "prudery" either; it was their pure sense of beauty which guided them.

But the testimony of the Greek artists would be of no avail to me were it not for the works of nature from which I have drawn my conclusions. Nature has its secret intentions, which I cannot reveal here. You don't have to go to the museum to see my point. Just look at a bull, a lion, a rooster, and compare him with the better half of his species. With the birds this is especially obvious. In the whole wide world, as the naturalists will tell you, there is only one Brazilian species of bird the male and female of which are exactly alike externally. In all other cases the male by far outdistances his partner in life in his physical beauty, strength, form, plumage, and all. And everybody knows it. Suffragette papers please copy.

J. D. V.

Montreal, Canada, Jan. 21, 1913.

A Long Interval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know why a hen cackles when she lays an egg, and far be it from me to inquire into her motives. I do know, though, that it is so long from the time she cackles until I see the egg on the breakfast table that I would forget why I had cackled myself.

HENRY.

New York, Jan. 24, 1913.

A HOUSEHOLDER'S PARADISE.

English Domestics Work Like Trojans for £20 a Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much-discussed servant question recalls the excellent service I received from maids in private English homes three years ago. They were attractive, refined maids, too, and never, even under the most trying conditions, did they show impertinence or indifference.

In one kitchen were posted these daily duties:

Rise 6:15. Make kitchen fire and rake out fire boiler each day.

Take up tea to bedrooms at 7 o'clock.

Sweep and dust dining room, also breakfast room, light fire, and lay breakfast; run sweeper over hall mats and dust around.

Take hot water upstairs to all bedrooms at 7:45.

Cook breakfast for 8:15.

After breakfast take pail and hot water to empty slops, wipe down all washstands with basin cloth, make own bed, clear away breakfast, and then wash down outside steps back and front, and shake door mats.

Wash up and leave kitchen tidy for dinner preparations.

Lay dinner for 1 o'clock, and after washing up and tidying kitchen get dressed by 3 o'clock.

Tea at 4:30. Wash all up after supper at 8:30.

Dust down staircase every day. Clean boots. Clean knives after every meal.

SUNDAY.

Rise at 7, take tea by 7:30, breakfast at 9, dinner at 1:15.

MONDAY.

One week turn out drawing room, and the next week clean cellar and breakfast room.

TUESDAY.

One week back bedrooms, staircase, and landing windows, rods, &c., and the next clean covers, tins, hall globes, and windows inside. Wash over kitchen and scullery every week.

WEDNESDAY.

One week turn out dining room, and the next front bedroom.

THURSDAY.

Clean china, pantry, and kitchen, all pantry shelves and all the silver. If not all done can finish in evening.

FRIDAY.

Get up a little earlier and thoroughly clean out flues, and blacklead grate before breakfast. Clean hall and pantry floors, kitchen and scullery drains and windows, and thoroughly clean gas stove.

SATURDAY.

Clean bathroom and bath with sapolio, taps and all brass knobs up and down stairs; wash down back stairs every other week.

Sweep dining room, using small brush and dustpan, and wash around all oilcloths before breakfast.

The maid in this home was nearly 30, and had been with the family seven years. She had one night a week off; no afternoons. Her wages were £20 a year, (about $8 a month,) and, rather than lose her, my cousins said they would give her £21 a year.

All washing was "put out," and there was a great deal of company.

Try to be contented, girls! There are worse places than America. H. J. W.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seem to me that some householder should speak a word in behalf of the maids.

My mother kept house for 65 years in the home now occupied by my sister and myself. During all of that time we were, with rare exceptions, excellently served by a succession of maids of various nationalities, their terms of service being often very long, in one case 35 years.

The explanation seems to me to be this—insistence upon personal reference before admitting any one into one's house and mutual consideration and forbearance with a practical understanding of the work required on the part of the housekeeper.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

OUR UNITARIAN PRESIDENTS

Include John and John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in the recent article of your very able correspondent, "J. C. H.," on "Predestined Presidents," especially his discussion of the religious affiliations of our various Chief Magistrates. "J. C. H" is an unusually well-informed man, but in this matter he has made several serious errors which I beg to point out. He says "the Unitarians were Fillmore and Taft." It is true that these two men were both Unitarians, but it is not true that they were the only Unitarians who have held the high office of President. To these two names should be added those of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. The two Adamses "J. C. H" lists as Congregationalists. Your correspondent is evidently unaware that the break between the Unitarian and Congregational bodies took place early in the last century, and that both father and son affiliated themselves with the Unitarians. They were members throughout their lives of the old church in Quincy, and their bodies are now buried beneath its pavement. Of Jefferson, "J. C. H" declares that he was a "Liberal, which many regard as the next thing to being an infidel." As a matter of fact, Jefferson was a Unitarian in his beliefs and was greatly interested in the organized Unitarian movement. On hearing a sermon by Dr. Channing, Jefferson wrote: "I trust that there is not a young man in the United States who will not die a Unitarian."

One other correction may perhaps be made. "J. C. H" lists Abraham Lincoln among the Presbyterians. This is true in the sense that Lincoln attended the Presbyterian Church for many years, but it is not true in the sense that he was a member of this Church. He consistently refused to join the organization on the ground that it did not represent his religious ideas. The best statement of his ideas which is preserved to us is that recorded by the author of "Six Months at the White House." "I have never united myself to any church," Mr. Lincoln said, "because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their Articles of Belief and Confessions of Faith. When any Church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that Church will I join with all my heart and all my soul."

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES,
Church of the Messiah.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

Another Ghost Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I supplement a recent communication to THE TIMES, under the caption of "Tale of Two Ghosts," and signed "Incredulous," by relating the experience of another woman, also a member at one time of the same "prosaic boarding house"?

This woman, a native of New Jersey, and employed in one of our public institutions, was awakened one night from a very sound sleep, conscious of some other presence in the room. Her eyes were drawn by an irresistible force toward a closet at the further end of the room, from which the door had been removed, and which was replaced by drapery. Behind this drapery, and plainly discernible, was a form wrapped in its folds, a hand tightly grasping them. The woman felt the gaze of unseen eyes upon her, and so frightened was she that she shrieked aloud, and almost instantly the hangings were restored to their original position.

SUPERNATURAL.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

"Rattling" the Players.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rattling an opposing player, whether in baseball or any other game, I consider ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike. We do not see such tactics in billiards—it would be frowned upon immediately. Why should "fans" or the players do so in baseball? Every game or sport should be contested on its merits, and fraud, trickery, yapping, or loaferism in any way should be discouraged and prohibited.

M. M. VERPLANCK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1913.

NATURAL ICE SUPERIOR.

Declared to be Cleaner and Purer Than Artificial Product.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent article in "Topics of the Times" does an injustice to the natural ice industry which we believe more mature deliberation will lead you to correct. Your argument for the abandonment of natural ice and the sole use of artificial ice is based on the idea that there is a peril to the public in the use of the former and none in the latter, and that to that assumed inevitable peril to health pertaining to the use of natural ice the natural ice harvester adds by his methods of securing his crop.

The process of crystallization of water into ice removes not merely the matter in suspension, but 40 to 60 per cent. of matter in solution, and from 90 to 98 per cent. of the bacteria in the water. Natural ice is, therefore, always from 90 to 98 per cent. purer than the water on which it forms. After harvesting such ice lies in ice houses from six weeks to eight or ten months before going to the consumers. During this storage period there is a further reduction of bacteria in the ice, so that in six to eight weeks the ice is 200 times purer than water which has passed through a sand filter of the best type, according to Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Health Commissioner of New York State, who further declared after prolonged and complete study of Hudson River ice: "There is hardly a thing on the public market to-day that is consumed in the households of this State that is less liable to convey infection and is less dangerous to the community at large than natural ice." Prof. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology says: "As a vehicle of disease ice is plainly far less dangerous to public health than is either water or milk." George C. Whipple, C. E., of New York City, the eminent sanitarian and now Professor of Sanitary Engineering of Harvard, says: "How often and under what conditions may natural ice produce disease? The answer of experimental bacteriology, as well as of experience, is 'almost never,' or so infrequently that it need never give concern to the water drinker who tinkles his ice in his glass or to the dealer in food who uses ice to pack his perishable goods."

Scientific authority is lacking for the peril to public health which you see in Hudson River ice. The only peril it possesses is too unfairly high prices for ice.

You refer to flooding ice fields to gain thickness and so hasten the harvest. Fields are never flooded for that purpose. The so-called flooding is to soak down a snow fall to save the expense of scraping snow from ice fields hundreds of acres in extent. When water-soaked the snow freezes, making snow-ice, which is of an entirely different structure from clear water ice and acts as a fine protective covering against thaws, rain, fog, or sunshine. This covering of a half inch to an inch of snow ice is a real necessity to protect the clear ice and prevent its being "struck" by variations in temperature both before and after harvesting. The ice houses on the Hudson River are provided with elevator planers, which cut two to ten inches from the top of each ice cake as it is conveyed from the water to the ice house. The amount planed off depends on the thickness of the ice, but the snow ice is always cut off. The ice from flooded fields, then, goes into the chip pile and not into the houses. A short visit to the Hudson fields during harvesting will demonstrate the truth of this statement.

As to the wisdom of abandoning natural ice and depending solely upon artificial ice there can be no serious question if you consider the facts. Hudson ice is not impure, but will analyze freer of bacteria than Croton water or milk. The water from melted natural ice is a pure, soft, wholesome drink, which compares favorably in chemical and bacterial content with the many spring waters sold on the streets to-day. On the contrary, the modern sanitarians' view is that there may well be greater danger from artificial ice from its careless and unrestricted manufacture than from natural ice, because in the one case man limits nature's efforts by freezing all the water in the cans, preventing exclusion of deleterious matter, and then sells it with practically no storage, and in the other, Dame Nature's crystallization processes are not interfered with, and time, her best ally, is given during many weeks' storage for the elimination of any bacteria which may once have been in the ice. HAROLD W. COLE,
Secretary Natural Ice Association of America.

New York, Jan 24, 1913.

Faulty Street Car Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that some thoughtful person would offer a leather medal to the two officials who are responsible for the signs now used on our street cars. Why should street car signs be placed on the top of the cars? To see them one must step back—and be sworn at by vehicle drivers—or remain on the curb and miss the right car.

Why should street car signs be so large in lettering that they fill the space and cannot be seen? Every artist in lettering knows that spacing is of the greatest importance in legibility.

Why should street car signs have lamps in front of them? What would be hard to read in a hurry if left unlighted is completely blotted out by two electric lamps, placed just where they should not be.

Put the street car signs down on a level or above the level of the eye. Make the signs much simpler, and leave space to bring them out. Take out those blinding electric lamps.

New York, Jan. 24, 1913. E. H. M.

Dishonest Intelligence Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the servant question I wish to add one more grievance of householders. In an uptown street on the east side we are told in any one of a dozen intelligence offices that we may have one of their untrained, unprincipled immigrants upon the payment of $5. We meekly ask: "For how long is your guarantee good?" In positive tones comes the answer, "One week." In other words, if the girl takes a notion to depart the eighth day, which she usually does upon the advice or threat of the office man, our fee is forfeited. I have known of women who have had no other resources to procure help to be robbed of as much as $20 a month by these unprincipled men. R. Y. G.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

FACTORY OR HOME.

Who walks out in the best of clothes,
Of laces, satins, silken hose;
With bands of gold which brightly shine,
And everything else to suit her mind,
While our best Lubins scents her hanky,
Her white skirt rattling, spick and spanky?
Our Maid.

Why not? Her fat week's wages clear,
Must go for something, never fear;
As we supply her ev'ry need,
Her clothes are all she has to heed.

Who keeps the best of all our food,
For her own plate—it must be good—
And dainty dishes cooks for friends,
And cups of tea of costly blends
Serves in our very thinnest ware
To Pat and Bridget, without care?
Our Cook.

Why not? She surely owns it all,
She keeps us at her beck and call.
If she can't have her ev'ry way
She'll leave us high and dry that day.

Who has her ev'ry ev'ning out,
Sundays and Thursdays, (or she'll pout,)
From two or three o'clock P. M.,
And never misses one of them?
Our Girl.

Why not? She always has her way;
She takes our new TIMES first, each day,
And magazines, and new books, too;
You're lucky when she's read them through.

Who has a bedroom all her own,
A pleasant, healthful, cheerful home,
Mayhap her porcelain bathtub new,
With light and heat provided, too,
And all utensils she'll demand,
With good things free, right to her hand?
Our "Help."

Why not? She easily can pick,
From 'mong the many places thick
In these days, where she'll take her ease
And have things quite herself to please.

Unless she prefers to slave in a factory and provide everything for herself on $6 or $5 a week. E. C. T.

COOKING STATIONS.

A Servantless Cityful Can Have Them, Man Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If those who have worried about the housekeeping problem in your correspondence columns of late will turn back the pages of history they will find that servants troubled Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks and Romans alike. I have not the slightest doubt that anthropologists, who have studied the art and life of prehistoric man, can point to the scratchings of some female cave dweller in which she complained of the incompetency and ingratitude of cooks and maids in bitter pictures. Tacitus, Pliny and Suetonius are probably full of references to the laziness of slave scullions and butlers. It is because housekeeping has always been woman's business that it has never been so successful as farming, hunting, bridge building or printing.

All the alleged conveniences to be found in modern houses were introduced not by women but by men. Who but the engineer gave woman a faucet in her kitchen, an electric light in every room, a gas range on which to cook? Did woman invent the vacuum cleaner or the coffee grinder?

Not until the trained engineer attacks the problem of housekeeping will these feminine ravings against servants and housekeeping difficulties be stilled; not, in other words, until the new profession of kitchen engineering is created and raised to the dignity of electrical and mechanical engineering.

The kitchen engineer's first task will be the simplification of cooking. If gas is supplied to your house from a gasometer a mile away, so that a servant need not carry coal up from the cellar, why not soup, fish, roasts, vegetables, tea, coffee, milk? If letters are conveyed almost to your very door by the pneumatic tube, why should not the same means supply you with breakfast, luncheon and dinner?

Imagine a kitchen of unprecedented immensity, a building comparable with a modern hotel in size, a place where an army of cooks is busily engaged in roasting meats, in preparing vegetables, in concocting entrancing sauces, in mixing salads, in stirring dreamy desserts. Imagine pneumatic tubes leading from the delivery floor of that mighty building to thousands of houses and apartments. Seven o'clock comes. Carriers three feet long, divided into compartments for soup, meat, sauces, vegetables and clean dishes, are slipped into the throats of those myriad tubes. The covers are thrown down and with a swish the carriers are blown by compressed air to their destination. A few minutes later they are discharged into the kitchens of as many dwellings. The single maid of the household serves the dinner thus pneumatically received.

Transport yourself to any of these kitchens at nine o'clock. What do you see? A bedraggled domestic washing dishes? Not so. You behold a serene, clean maid packing up the plates, knives and forks into the carrier that brought them. She slips the carrier into the tube. It whirrs back to the central kitchen, where the work of dishwashing is performed. That maid's duties are ended. She has only to trip off to a moving-picture theatre.

How are the viands kept hot? On the principle of the double-walled bottle in which automobilists keep coffee warm for a day.

How about individuality in cooking? Is a whole city to gorge on chicken every Wednesday? Is all imagination to be destroyed? Study the menus in the best restaurants of New York and you will find that they differ only in typography. Imagination? Modern restaurant proprietors have none! All offer you the same roasts, the same soups, the same fish, the same biscuit Tortoni. "Home cooking," to use the ensnaring phrase of the boarding-house advertisement, is even more tiresome, because it is less varied. Nine families out of ten eat the same meats and buy the same brand of tinned vegetables and boxed crackers. Where is the individuality in that?

Consider now the kitchen engineer's system.

Every morning you open your copy of The Planet, The Record, or whatever newspaper you prefer, and turn to page two. At the head of the first column you will read:

MUNICIPAL BILL OF FARE FOR TO-DAY.
Breakfast served from 6 A. M. to 11 A. M.
Luncheon served from 12 to 2 P. M.
Dinner served from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Supper served from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Citizens are requested to order their meals at least one-half hour before they are to be served, so as to allow for the packing and transmission of carriers.

Then follow five different menus for breakfast, six different menus for luncheon, eight different menus for dinner, and three different menus for supper. You ring up the central cooking station and say:

This is kitchen number t-h-r-r-r-e-e-e one four five nine. Send me dinner No. 6 at half-past 7.

Like the musical wonder who plays seven instruments with only moderate skill, and not a single one with virtuosity, the ordinary household servant is expected to prepare with equal skill soups, meats, and pastry. She never does. Not even a moderately wealthy person can afford to employ a specialist on soup, a specialist on sauces, a specialist on artichokes. A whole city can. One million people can engage a Brillat-Savarin to preside over the truffle caldron, or a Vatel, a culinary artist ready to kill himself if all is not well with the fish. Like a true chef de cuisine, none of these men would cook, but would direct the activities of a hundred skilled subordinates, each again a specialist in his way. Specialization has given us the cheap and accurate watch and the swift locomotive. Why not perfect soup, perfect roast beef, and perfect pudding?

The word "municipal" has been used in this exposition of the kitchen engineer's solution of the housekeeping problem. Does this imply that the city will cook for the people? That is exactly what will happen. What is more, soup cooks, beefsteak broilers, and coffee specialists will be elected very much as Aldermen are elected. Cooking will be imbued with politics and politics with cooking. Surely the selection of a good apple-pie baker is as important as the selection of an Assemblyman.

On the proper day in November votes will be cast not only for a Democratic or Republican Mayor, but also for a Democratic or Republican salad artist, dessert stirrer, potato masher, casserole expert. Cart-tail orators will upbraid the opposition for its absurd cooking proposals, and newspaper editorial writers will hurl invectives at the city cook that dared to ruin a ragout with too much garlic. Spellbinders will dilate on the marvels of their party's cooking and will promise more ravishing gravies, more succulent roasts, more delicious Nesselrode pudding than the city ever knew before. Verily, verily, there is more in kitchen engineering than the mere simplification of housekeeping.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

AMENDING THE BILL PROVIDING FOR BLIND

Warburg Committee Removes Provision That Blind Commissioners Shall Be Named.

REPORT GOING TO GOVERNOR

Appropriation Cut from $40,000 to $25,000—Commission to Serve Without Pay.

Felix Warburg, Chairman of the Committee of Five which was appointed by Joseph Choate at the State Charities Aid Association's conference on Jan. 15 to consider the advisability of establishing a State Commission for the Blind, announced last night that the committee had completed its work and would submit a report the coming week to Gov. Sulzer offering recommendations and amendments to the Malone bill. This bill, which was recently introduced by Senator Malone of Buffalo, calls for the appointment by Gov. Sulzer of a State Commission for the Blind, but contains some provisions which are not wholly acceptable to the committee.

In the amended bill which the committee has drawn up, the most important change is in the make-up of the proposed commission. Senator Malone's measure proposes that two of the five members appointed by the Governor should be blind men, but in the committee's opinion this provision is unwise, and the substitute bill makes no mention of blind Commissioners. In the memorandum attached to the substitute bill, however, the committee "respectfully submits that it is the unanimous desire that the Governor, in making appointment on such commission, should, if possible, appoint one or more blind persons on this commission."

"Our object in removing the mandatory clause regarding the two blind Commissioners," explained Mr. Warburg last night, "was to leave the Governor free to select the best possible men, regardless of their being blind or not. We strongly favor the appointment of one or more blind persons to the commission, but the committee did not wish to bind the Governor to a mandatory appointment, such as the Malone bill proposes."

The committee's bill calls for a commission of five members who shall serve without pay, but differs from the Malone bill in that it contains a clause reading "no person shall be a member of this commission who is connected in any way with the institutions for the blind." The purpose of this clause, according to the committee, is to preserve the commission as a non-partisan body which shall not fall under the control of any existing organization for the blind. The belief that such would be the outcome of State supervision of the work for the blind has been one of the chief objections to legislation of this character in years past.

Although the committee's bill would cut the appropriation suggested in the Malone bill from $40,000 to $25,000 annually, this change is not regarded as a serious one. For the first year so so, the committee believes that $25,000 is sufficient to get the work of the commission under way, although a larger sum will doubtless be needed later.

"It is impossible for the committee to make an estimate of the exact amount needed for such a commission," says the report, "but it is hoped that through closo co-operation with all existing activities this amount will be kept as low as possible."

Among the duties of the proposed commission will be to effect a complete register or census of the blind throughout the State, describing in each case the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training. The commission will be expected to maintain one or more bureaus of information for the purpose of finding employment for blind people, and also to teach them how to earn a livelihood. The establishment of workshops and schools for the blind will also be part of the commission's work. The products of these shops and schools shall be sold and the proceeds used in meeting the expenses of the institutions. Home teaching is also provided for in the bill.

Another branch of the work will have to do with the study of the cause of blindness in order to determine what the proportion of preventable cases may be. At present the most complete roster of blind persons throughout the State is in the possession of the New York Association for the Blind, which has a list of 10,000 cases. The committee's bill empowers the commission to inaugurate whatever preventive measures it may consider wise.

In the appointment of agents and officers of instruction the bill provides that the commission shall in all cases give "preference to blind persons of equal efficiency," but it is also required that under no circumstances shall a member of the Commission receive compensation for services as an employe of the commission. It is provided that each member of the commission shall serve for five years, the terms being so arranged that one member shall retire each year. The only pay allowed to the Commissioners will be "traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties."

In addition to Chairman Warburg the members of the committee which framed the bill are former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Miss Winifred Holt, Eben P. Morford, and Charles Hamilton.

Zoellner Quartet in Concert.

The Zoellner Quartet, composed of daughter, father, and two sons, gave a concert last night in Aeolian Hall. The programme included Debussy's quartet, Mendelssohn's quartet Op. 12, and Beethoven's quartet Op. 18.

Sonneborn—Hecht.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hecht of Baltimore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Hortense Mae, to J. Harold Sonneborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sonneborn of 166 West Seventy-seventh Street. They will receive in Baltimore on Feb. 9, at 1,616 Eutaw Place.

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THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras Play.

Both the Philharmonic Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra gave concerts yesterday afternoon, which were attended by large audiences, and plainly aroused and held their interest. In Carnegie Hall Mr. Stransky gave an excellent performance of Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World," which he played a few weeks ago as a part of the commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation. He seems to have entered quite into the spirit of the work, of which the Philharmonic Society should guard authentic traditions, and his tempos and general conception of it are in accord with those traditions. His other orchestral numbers were Goldmark's overture, "Sakuntala," and the ballet music from Rubinstein's opera, "Feramors," which has slept a long sleep, and is not inappropriately roused from it for a place on a Sunday afternoon's popular concert.

The soloist was Mme. Marie Rappold, "prima donna soprano from the Metropolitan Opera House," as the programme styled her, who has not been often heard at the Opera House this season. She sang the "Ave Maria" from Bruch's cantata, "The Cross of Fire"; "Elsa's Dream," from the first act of "Lohengrin," and Elisabeth's air from the second act of "Tannhäuser."

The New York Symphony Orchestra's concert in Aeolian Hall was devoted to Bach and Debussy. The Debussy numbers on the programme were probably more familiar to most of the audience from recent performances than those by Bach, none of which had been recently played in New York. And yet it seemed on the whole that Bach's music was more worth frequent repetition than Debussy's. The first was the concerto grosso in F, the first of the Brandenburg series, with its noble and stately opening allegro, an appealing addagio, and a delightful series of dances, minuet polacca, and two trios, in which there are charming Old World effects for various wind instruments, admirably reproduced.

Still more pleasure was given by Mr. George Barrère's playing of the solo in the suite for flute and piano, in which grace and poetry were mingled. There was nothing finer in this unusual offering of Bach's works than the D minor concerto for pianoforte, with orchestra, played by Mr. Ernesto Consolo. It is a composition of splendid vigor, intensity and brilliancy, making pretty serious demands upon the finger technique even of virtuosos to-day. Mr. Consolo played it in quite the right spirit, with quite the right touch, and with an extraordinary elasticity and nimbleness. It aroused an unusual enthusiasm among the audience, and justly. Pianoforte virtuosos complain of the dearth of available concertos for their instruments, and ring the changes on a small circle of such compositions. Why do they not increase it at least by this one?

MISS PURDY'S SONG RECITAL.

Russian Numbers in Her Programme New and Interesting.

The most interesting features of Miss Constance Purdy's song recital at the Little Theatre yesterday afternoon were the Russian songs which made up two parts of the programme. Some of these Miss Purdy sang in Russian and others in French. A humorous air from Dargomijsky's "Russalka" proved to be infectious in spirit and melody, and Glazunow's "Romance Orientale" exhaled the qualities that its title implies. Rimsky-Korskakoff's charming air of the "Song of the Shepherd Lehl" from one of his operas, has been heard here before, but Borodine's song "the Sleeping Princess" was more or less unfamiliar, as were the four songs of Moussorgsky.

The programme began with a group of French and German songs and concluded with an English group. Miss Purdy had wisely chosen her hall, for she is what is known as a "drawing room singer" and the Little Theatre closely approximates the atmosphere of the drawing room.

Metropolitan Sunday Concert.

Tina Lerner, the Russian pianist, played Tschaikowsky's B flat minor piano concerto at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Later she played a Barcarolle of Rubinstein and a Polonaise of Liszt. The other soloists were Mme. Rita Fornia, who sang a duet from "The Magic Flute" with Mr. Goritz, and was heard in a group of songs; Otto Goritz and Leo Slezak, whose engagement here is fast drawing to a close. Adolph Rothmeyer conducted the orchestra.

Water Circus Introduced in Vaudeville

A Water circus will have its first presentation at B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre this afternoon. The announcement says that it will embody all forms of water sports—trick swimming and fancy diving, with high diving dogs and ponies, log rolling by full-fledged Chippewa Indians, and a water ballet, consisting of twenty or more swimming and diving girls, in which the nymphs will disappear under the water of a mammoth tank, containing 250,000 gallons of water and occupying the entire stage.

Picture Play at Broadway Theatre.

The Ambrosio moving-picture play, "Satan, or the Drama of Humanity," which was seen yesterday at the Hippodrome, will open at the Broadway Theatre to-night for a limited engagement. The pictures are divided into four parts, showing the devices whereby the "common enemy of man" contrives to bring about destruction to humanity in four different periods of the world's history.

New Uptown Theatre to be Opened.

Within two weeks the Regent, a new moving picture and vaudeville house which is said to have cost half a million to erect, will be opened at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue. The St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenue Theatre Company is erecting the building. It will have a seating capacity of 1,900. Claude Talley, formerly manager of the Strand Theatre in Toronto, Canada, will be in charge.

"Sunshine Girl" In Washington.

Charles Frohman will present Julia Sanderson as a star for the first time to-night, when the opening performance of "The Sunshine Girl" takes place at the Columbia Theatre, Washington. The supporting company includes Joseph Cawthorn, Eva Davenport, Tom Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the Tango dancers. The play is scheduled for its New York appearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Feb. 3.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Philip Sousa's melodramatic opera, "The Glassblowers," will have its first performance at the Shubert Theatre, Rochester, to-night under the management of John Cort.

Fay Bainter, who was seen in "The Rose of Panama" last season, has been engaged by Edward J. Howes for the cast of Thompson Buchanan's new comedy, "The Bridal Path," which will be produced out of town next week.

The fourth annual theatrical benefit of the Allied Societies of Tempie Anscho Cheesed of Harlem in aid of the school fund will be given at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening, Feb. 16, the theatre being donated for the occasion by the Shuberts and Lew Fields.

Negotiations are in progress with English managers, it is announced, whereby Sam Bernard and the company presenting "All for the Ladies" at the Lyric will be seen in London at the conclusion of their engagement here.

Charlotte Greenwood and Sydney Grant of "The Man with Three Wives" company have been put under contract with the Shuberts to play in their musical productions for a term of years.

Following its run at the Astor Theatre, H. H. Frazee will send "Fine Feathers," with its all-star cast, on a transcontinental tour this Spring, with Denver the first stop after leaving New York.

Most of the troupe of Hippodrome elephants is back at the big playhouse, having arrived last night, and will take part hereafter in the spectacle "Under Many Flags." Baby Mine, the only baby elephant born in the Hippodrome, will arrive to-morrow night to complete the number.

William Hammerstein has engaged Malcolm Williams for the leading role in "Lead, Kindly Light," which he will give at the Victoria Theatre on Feb. 10, making a production himself for the first time.

Edgar Nelson, who originated the role of Tracy Tanner in "The Fortune Hunter," has been engaged by A. G. Delamater for one of the principal comedy parts in support of Willam Hawtrey in "The Old Firm," to be produced at the Harris Theatre on Feb. 3.

The manager's count revealed that 12,000 persons visited "Wonderland," at the old New York Theatre, last Saturday, the opening day of the attraction.

A. G. Delamater has arranged with the Henry B. Harris estate to present Gene Stratton-Porter's "Freckles" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, beginning Feb. 10. John McCloskey will be seen in the principal parts.

PLACE IN GREAT CRYPT BODY OF PAUL JONES

Brigade of Midshipmen Escorts Sea Fighter's Coffin to Naval Academy Chapel.

NAVY'S HEAD DOES HONOR

Nearly Eight Years Since Body Was Brought from Unknown Grave in France.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26.—With simple but impressive ceremonies the body of John Paul Jones, father of the American Navy, was to-day placed in its final resting place in the new crypt under the Naval Academy Chapel. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Ambassador Jusserand of France, and Gov. Goldsborough were among those in attendance.

Escorted by a brigade of 700 midshipmen, at whose head was the Naval Academy Band, playing a funeral dirge, the coffin was taken from Bancroft Hall to the chapel on a car drawn by a squad of bluejackets. It was then carried on the shoulders of the sailors into the crypt and lowered into the sarcophagus. A heavy marble lid was placed over it.

Memorial services were held in the chapel, conducted by Chaplain Scott of the Naval Academy and Chaplain U. G. B. Pierce of the United States Senate. The eulogy was delivered by Chaplain Pierce.

The body of the famous sea fighter had lain in the rotunda of Bancroft Hall since it was brought to this country from France on June 24, 1905. For more than a century the body had rested in an unknown grave.

The crypt in which the body was placed is circular in shape. Its diameter is 96 feet. By a stone stairway at the side of the chapel the west lobby is reached, which is the entrance for visitors. There is a broad corridor running completely around the tomb, on each side of which are stone piers. The space between the piers forms niches for the reception of trophies and tablets. Eight monolithic columns around the centre of the crypt support a dome twenty feet in diameter, on which is painted a reproduction of the northern heavens. The sarcophagus is directly under this dome. It is of antique marble and bronze. The complete sarcophagus stands seven and a half feet high and weighs twenty-one tons. Around the base, inlaid in a circular band of marble, are the names of the ships which John Paul Jones commanded. Congress appropriated $75,000 for the building of the crypt.

RABBI S. H. GLICK INSTALLED.

Congregation Beth Israel Celebrates Event by All-Day Services.

All-day services marked the installation yesterday of the Rev. S. H. Glick as rabbi of the Congregation Beth Israel, 252 West Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Mr. Glick succeeds Rabbi Guranowski, who died about a year ago. Installation services ended at 5 P. M. and were immediately followed by the dedication of a new scroll of the law. The new Torah, a gift from Samuel Lustbader of 435 West Fortieth Street, who has been a member of the congregation for forty-five years and who yesterday celebrated his seventieth birthday, was presented by Miss Minnie Lustbader, grandniece of the donor.

The opening address at the installation service was made by Philip Libermann, President of the congregation. There was chanting by Cantor A. H. Schreter and the choir, and orchestral music. Among those who spoke were the Rev. L. L. Leventhal of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. R. Philip Klein, and Rabbi M. S. Margolies. Rabbi Glick made a speech of acceptance.

Following the dedication of the scroll of the law a dinner, given by Mr. Lustbader, was served in the basement of the temple. Mr. Libermann was toastmaster, and the speakers included Maurice Cross, Harry Naftal, and Samuel Brown.

PARCEL POST NEEDS ROOM.

Changes Must Be Made in Existing Plans for New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To provide adequate space for handling parcel post business it will be necessary to make changes in many public buildings in which Post Offices are housed. The Postmaster General to-day invited the supervising architect of the Treasury and his assistants to co-operate in the matter with the Building Committee of the Post Office Department and the Special Parcel Post Committee.

Contracts have been let for 174 public buildings, and Congress has made appropriations for 238 more. The total cost is to be $50,000,000. The plans for these buildings have been prepared without regard for the needs of the parcel post system, and changes must be made in order that the increased volume of mail may be handled advantageously.

In 756 Post Offices housed in Government buildings it will be necessary to make changes to meet the requirements of the parcel post. In some cases more ground on which to construct annexes will have to be purchased.

ARTISTS TACKLE BEEFSTEAK.

The Times Staff Has Fun Afterward Cartooning One Another.

The past and present staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES Art Department had a beefsteak dinner at the Imperial Hotel Saturday night and cartooned one another to their heart's content, without arousing any animosity. Hy. Mayer, who does the weekly "Impressions of the Passing Show," gave imitations of celebrities he had met in the performance of his duties, after which professional entertainers were called in to amuse the company.

Former members of the staff who were present were Franklin Booth, E. N. Dart, Harry Marx, V. H. Bailey, Frederick Willock, Victor Perard, Cliff Sterrett, Fred Small, A. J. Powers, and W. J. Bell. Of the present staff there were E. J. Burrowes, Hy. Mayer, Steve Winhold, Harry Watson, R. Russom, E. Marcus, Otto Kurth, and Walter Blythe.

JULIAN B. BEATY PROMOTED.

Leaves McAneny to Become Superintendent of Public Buildings.

It was announced yesterday that Julian B. Beaty, Secretary to Borough President McAneny, had resigned to become Superintendent of Public Buildings. Mr. Beaty's new position pays $5,000 a year, $1,000 more than he was receiving. He will be succeeded by Louis Graves, who was formerly connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The place which Mr. Beaty now takes has been vacant since July. Mr. Beaty was secretary to Mr. McAneny since his election. Prior to that he was Secretary to ex-President Cleveland and later for a short time to Gov. Woodrow Wilson, the President-elect. Mr. Beaty's work will include preparations for the erection of the Children's Court and the East Side Court, the administration of the new municipal building and the improvement of the City Hall and other public buildings.

ANOTHER GOULD GIFT.

Soldiers at Many Stations Presented a Painting.

Among the wedding gifts received by Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard was a painting entitled "The Brook," the work of William R. Derrick, the artist, who is an honorary member of the National Arts Club of this city. The painting was the joint gift of the infantrymen of Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., the cavalrymen of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the coast artillerymen of Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Totten, in New York, the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J., and Fort Williams, Me.

The painting represents a woodland scene of a restful type. The gift was made possible by the contributions of several thousand enlisted men of the regular army.

BISHOP HICKEY ON MORALITY.

Present-Day Standards Low, He Says at St. Agnes's Celebration.

In a sermon at the celebration yesterday of the founding of St. Agnes's Church on East Forty-third Street forty years ago, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, scored the moral standards of the men and women of to-day. The Bishop said:

"Morality is not a question of sex, not a question of inferiority or of superiority, but for ages we have recognized that women are the natural leaders of men in morals and virtue. What sort of an example of virtue are the women of to-day holding up to the men? Tinseled with fashion, doubting, and a slave to custom, the modern woman does not blush when modesty is outraged in print, in song, and on the street. Too often the men of this age are victims of greed, selfish ambition, and a lack of charity and kindliness of heart. It is for the faithful Catholic man and woman to preserve modesty and virtue, charity and kindness, and it is for us to blaze the way to truth and virtue for all people."

The Bishop's remarks were made at the close of a sermon devoted to the life of St. Agnes, the patroness of the church in which he was speaking.

The celebration yesterday was of double moment to the parishioners of St. Agnes's because it was also the twenty-third anniversary of the appointment of the Right Rev. Mgr. Henry A. Brann to the pastorate.

At 11 o'clock a solemn pontifical mass was said, Archbishop Bonzana, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, pontificating. He was assisted by Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, presiding, and these Monsignori: The Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, the Right Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, and the Very Rev. Mgr. Cerretti, Auditor of the apostolic delegation. The officers of the Mass were: Assistant Priest—The Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan of Poughkeepsie; Deacons of Honor—The Rev. Terence J. Farley of Irvington and the Rev. James D. Lennon of St. Monica's Church; Deacon—The Rev. J. B. Murphy; Sub-Deacon—The Rev. D. W. Sheeran; Master of Ceremonies—The Rev. John J. Smith.

Judge James P. Platt.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Judge James P. Platt of the United States District Court died at his home here this afternoon after a long illness with throat trouble. He was 62 years old and a son of Orville H. Platt, who was United States Senator from Connecticut for many years. Judge Platt was graduated from Yale in 1873 and from the Yale Law School in 1875. He was appointed Judge of the United States District Court in 1902. Previous to that time he had been a member of the Legislature, City Attorney, and Judge of the City Court. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

A. J. Matheson, Treasurer of Ontario.

PERTH, Ontario, Jan. 26.—The Hon. A. J. Matheson, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, died suddenly at his residence here late last night. He was 70 years old. His father, Rodrick Matheson, was head of the Scottish Clan Matheson. Col. Matheson had been long prominent as a member of the Ontario Bar, and served many years in the Provincial Legislature before being elected Treasurer in 1905.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BELLE MAUD PEABODY, widow of George Harmon Peabody and a Managing Director in the Peabody Home for Aged Women at 2,064 Boston Road, to which her husband had contributed largely, died on Saturday at Atlantic City, where she had been spending the Winter. For the last ten years Mrs. Peabody had traveled abroad, only occasionally visiting New York City.

Dr. ALFRED G. ABDELAL, veteran of the civil war, the Franco-Prussian, and other European wars, died on Saturday of heart disease in Kansas City, Mo., in his eighty-first year. He was born in Leon, France, a descendant of the house of Abdellah of Algeria. He was a surgeon in the army of Maximilian when it invaded Mexico, and was captured. He escaped and later went to live in Baltimore.

CHARLES H. COVEL, formerly an engraver with the New York Steel and Copper Company, 80 Morton Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred A. Taft, 246 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was the inventor of a process for removing ink from plates, and polishing the surface before taking impression.

Dr. ROBERT P. M. AMES, ex-surgeon in the United States Navy, and for two years a surgeon in the Marine Hospital in this city, is dead in Springfield, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year.

ANDREW MILLS, 99 years old, is dead at his home in Putnam, Conn. He is survived by nine children, whose ages are from 50 to 69 years.

EDWARD WHITIN, 75 years old, Treasurer of the Whitin Manufacturing Company, is dead at his home in Whitinsville, Mass.

THOMAS KILLION, who was a barber for Abraham Lincoln before he was elected President, is dead at his home in Springfield, Ill., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. BARBARA VOPEL, for many years a servant in the home of President Lincoln, is dead in her eightieth year at her home in Springfield, Ill.

WILLIAM F. BRODERICK, a cotton broker, is dead at his home, 1,511 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his thirtieth year. He is survived by his wife and one son.

DANIEL J. McGINNIS, an iron dealer of South Brooklyn, died on Saturday after six weeks' illness at his home, 562 Clinton Street, in his fortieth year.

JOHN R. DAYTON, 64 years old, is dead at his home in Port Jefferson, L. I., after a month's illness.

Mrs. JESSIE E. COURSEN, wife of Frank E. Coursen, died after a long illness on Friday at the Collingwood Hotel, East Orange, N. J.

RICHARD A. MONTGOMERY, 65 years old, of St. Davids, Penn., an official of the United Gas Improvement Company, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday in North Philadelphia.

Mrs. SARAH MEADE LARGE, wife of John B. Large, and a daughter of Gen. George Gordon Meade, Union commander at the battle of Gettysburg, is dead at her home in Philadelphia.

JOHN E. FINDEISEN, manager of the Philadelphia Fork and Hoe Company, is dead at his home in that city. He was 52 years old.

JOHN H. LEACH, a musician, widely known in Connecticut, died on Saturday at his home in Plainfield, Conn.

ISAAC MOTHNER, a member of the firm of Schiff & Mothner, wholesale clothing dealers, is dead of heart disease at his home, 182 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his forty-seventh year.

LUCIEN BENTON, manager of the Diamond Match Company's factory at Oswego, N. Y., a civil war veteran, and an inventor, is dead in that place in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNIE M. HASTINGS, wife of Thomas F. Hastings of The New York World, died last Friday at her home, 4,470 Park Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. GEORGE PARSONS KING, mother of Henry Parsons King of Boston, died of heart disease on Saturday at her home in that city at the age of eighty-eight.

EDWIN E. ASHLEY, Postmaster at Plainfield, Conn., for more than twenty years, and reappointed three days ago by President Taft, is dead at his home in that place, of pneumoala, in his sixty-fourth year.

PATRICK CONROY, for more than forty years Superintendent of the Home for the Deaf and Dumb at Broadway and 163d Street, died on Saturday of heart disease at his home, 600 West 169th Street.

CHARLES SEPTIMUS BONNER, for several years Treasurer of the Mitchell-Vance Fixture Company, 836 Broadway, died on Friday at the Colonial Hotel, where he lived.

BANYER LUDLOW, son of the late Robert Henry Ludlow, manufacturer and inventor, is dead at his home in Westchester, N. Y.

Mrs. MARTHA A. JORALEMON, widow of Amzi Joralemon, died on Saturday of apoplexy at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Jaycocks, 8,421 Glenwood Road, Flatbush.

JOACHIM BRUNKHORST, a retired grocer, died on Saturday at his home, 254 Seventy-eighth Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

Representative SYLVESTER CLARK SMITH, 54 years old, of Bakersfield, member of Congress from the Eighth California District, died yesterday in Los Angeles.

Dr. WILLIAM KIDD, a veteran of the civil war, and the oldest game protector in point of service in the State, died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, aged 76 years.

JOHN J. DE HAVEN, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of California since 1897, died yesterday at his country home near Napa, Cal.

Judge JOHN H. GRANT, 55 years old, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, was found dead in his bed yesterday at Manistee, Mich.

WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, a Director of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, the Alaska Northwestern Mining Company, and the Sea Island Cotton and Planting Company, of which he was the Treasurer, died yesterday at his home, 54 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Mrs. E. ANTOINETTE NORTHRUP, 61 years old, wife of Dr. William Northrup, died yesterday at her home, 57 East Seventy-ninth Street, from apoplexy.

HENRY N. ASHEL, 50 years old, a dealer in infants' wear, died yesterday at his home, 140 East Eightieth Street.

All advertising copy for the Sunday Issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES must be in The Times Downtown or Uptown office on Friday.

BOY SCOUTS TO AID POOR.

Will Scout to Find the Needy and Then Forage Relief.

Seven thousand troops of the Boy Scouts of America, numbering from twenty-four to seventy-five boys each, a total of some 300,000 boys, have enlisted in a campaign to help the poor and afflicted throughout the country, scouting for the needy and the ill and the foraging for supplies for such persons when discovered. This has become a part of scoutcraft, according to a bulletin issued yesterday from the central headquarters of the movement.

The Boy Scouts are to give an hour's work each week to this service, thus furnishing a total of about 300,000 hours each week to charitable work throughout the country. Estimating the work of a professional man or workman at eight hours a day, this gives a total of 37,500 days or more than 100 years of such charitable work performed by the Boy Scouts in a single week.

Reports received from various cities throughout the country show that the Boy Scouts are taking with avidity to this phase of scoutcraft, displaying an intense spirit of rivalry in performing not only the required service, but also a "good turn daily." In Winter especially they have been instructed to work earnestly to find persons who are so poor that they have neither enough clothes to wear nor food to eat.

Thus far reports showing the activity of the Boy Scouts in the new humanitarian campaign have been received from every city in the country where there are Boy Scouts, with especially marked activity and successful results in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Boston, and St. Paul.

BANKERS AID HOSPITALS.

$23,345 Collected for Saturday and Sunday Association.

James Speyer, Chairman, and Albert H. Wiggin, Treasurer, of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, report these subscriptions for this year's collection:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$5,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,500
Speyer & Co.	2,500
Lazard Freres	1,000
A. Belmont & Co.	500
Blair & Co.	500
Hallgarten & Co.	
Harris, Forbes & Co.	500
Charles Lanier	500
William Salomon & Co.	500
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	500
E. C. Benedict & Co.	
Walter P. Bliss	250
Harvey Fisk & Sons	250
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	250
Henry K. McHarg	250
Maitland, Coppell & Co.	
W. A. Read & Co.	250
Lee, Salomon & Co.	250
Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co.	
William H. Moore	200
Daniel G. Reid	200
F. S.	200
P. J. Goodhart & Co.	
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150
Mueller, Schall & Co.	
Asiel & Co.	150
George F. Baker	150
Geo. F. Baker, Jr.	100
Otto T. Bannard	100
Bond & Goodwin	100
Simon Borg & Co.	100
Edwin M. Bulkley	100
Lewis L. Clarke	100
E. C. Converse	100
Henry de Coppet	100
Hartman K. Evans	100
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	100
E. Hayward Ferry	100
Allen B. Forbes	100
Walter E. Frew	100
A Friend	100
J. Horace Harding	100
Hayden, Stone & Co.	100
A. J. Hemphill	100
A. Barton Hepburn	100
Francis L. Hine	100
Hornblower & Weeks	100
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	100
Lewisohn Bros.	100
Gates W. McGarrah	100
B. Martin, Jr.	100
Merch. Nat. Bank	100
Edwin G. Merrill	100
Millett, Roe & Hagen	100
John Munroe & Co.	100
W. H. Perkins	100
Post & Flagg	100
Prince & Whitely	100
Grant B. Schley	100
F. S. Smithers & Co.	100
Benj. Strong, Jr.	100
Strong, Sturgis & Co.	100
John C. Tappin	100
Van Emburgh & Atterbury	100
Francis M. Weld	100
Albert H. Wiggin	50
Stephen Baker	50
Wm. L. Benedict	50
Jacques S. Halle	50
Herzog & Glazier	50
F. W. Lafrentz	50
Mabon & Co.	50
Miller & Co.	50
W. A. Nash	50
Parkinson & Burr	50
S. H. P. Pell & Co.	50
Ruel W. Poor	50
Seward Prosser	50
Thompson, Towle & Co.	50
W. J. Wilson	50
Bolssevain & Co.	25
E. W. Coggeshall	25
Samuel S. Conover	25
Herbert H. Dean	25
Edward Earl	25
Estabrook & Co.	25
Chas. Head & Co.	25
Herrick, Berg & Co.	25
Frederic G. Lee	25
Jos. B. Martindale	25
Samuel H. Miller	25
E. S. Schenck	25
Sutro Bros. & Co.	25
Tower & Sherwood	25
R. R. Moore	10
M. M. Buckner	10
S. S. Campbell	10
W. H. Drayton 3d	10
Frank J. Heaney	10
Herrick & Bennett	10
Hetherington & Co.	10
L. S. Kaufman	10
Effingham Lawrence & Co.	10
Amory Leland, Jr.	10
Luke, Banks & Weeks	10
Acosta Nichols	10
John W. Platten	10
Chas. H. Sabin	10
Chas. A. Sackett	10
J. T. West	5
R. C. Beal & Co.	5
Clarence T. Corey	5
L. B. Franklin	5
A. B. Holden	5
James M. Pratt	5
J. V. B. Thayer	5
Total	$23,345

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HAZAY.—Jan. 23, 274 East 10th St., to Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Hazay, a daughter.

JACOBS.—Jan. 23, Long Island City, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jacobs, a daughter.

LEVY.—Jan. 23, 395 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Levy, a son.

POST.—Jan. 23, 736 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Post, a son.

SILBERSTEIN.—Jan. 25, 108 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Silberstein, a son.

Engaged.

AARONSON—LEVY.—Bessie E. Levy to Julius J. Aaronson.

AUSTERN—COHEN.—Henrietta Cohen to Carl Austern.

BALACAIR—HIRSCH.—Helen Hirsch to Isidor Balacair.

BERNSTEIN—GOLDSTEIN.—Annabelle Goldstein to Benjamin Bernstein.

BREAKSTONE—STONE.—Bertha Stone to Ben Breakstone.

BRENNER—FREEHOFF.—Sylvia Freehoff to Mortimer Brenner.

FELDBLUM—MARKS.—Estelle Marks to Fred Feldblum.

FINKENBERG—ROSENTHAL.—Hilda Rosenthal to Fred Finkenberg.

GOLDSTEIN—FRIEDMAN.—Rose Friedman to Julius E. Goldstein.

HERZOG—LOVEMAN.—Stella Loveman to Mortimer Herzog.

HOFFMAN—MEUER.—Della Meuer to Sylvan Hoffman.

JACOBS—DAWSON.—Harriet Dawson to Rudolf Jacobs.

KADETSKY—MATE.—Sophie Mate to Isaac Kadetsky.

KATZMAN—WEISSMAN.—Lottie Weissman to Alexander Katzman.

KEISER—POLLAK.—Mildred Pollak to Sol Keiser.

KRAMER—SILBERMANN.—Sadie Silbermann to Dr. L. G. Kramer.

LEVIN—ROSENTHAL.—Ether Rosenthal to Theodore Levin.

LONDON—STOLOFF.—Matilda Stoloff to [illegible]

Engaged.

MAISEL—OSHROWITZ.—Ethel Oshrowitz to Aaron Maisel.

MOSS—TAUSSIG.—Valerie Taussig to Harold A. Moss.

MOTT—HEINEMAN.—Lillian Heineman to Dr. Albert G. Mott.

NORTON—SELDNER.—Beatrice Seldner to Mark M. Norton.

ROTH—WEISKOPF.—Gussie Weiskopf to B. R. Roth.

ROTHENBERG—NEWMAN.—Dorothy Newman to Julius Rothenberg.

SCHEUER—BIRKENFELD.—Tillie Berkenfeld to Abe Scheuer.

SCHWARTZ—SCHEUER.—Rose B. Scheuer to Samuel Schwarz.

SEIGLE—ADELSON.—Edith Adelson to Maurice Seigle.

SIEGEL—GREENBERG.—Henrietta Greenberg to Henry Siegel.

SLOFKIN—HOFFSPIEGEL.—Lillian Hoffspiegel to Jacob J. Slofkin.

WEISS—STEMPEL.—Beatrice Stempel to Samuel J. Weiss.

ZIPSER—GREENWALD.—Fanny Greenwald to Samuel Zipser.

Married.

EAGER—CLARK.—At St. James Church, New York City, Saturday, Jan. 25, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Frederick Courtney, Laura Buell, daughter of Mrs. Allen Jay Clark, to Walter Bramhall Eager.

PRICE—OLMSTEAD.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, 1913, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. J. Glazebrook, Katherine Nesbitt Olmstead, daughter of Mrs. William Olmstead, to Morton Moore Price of Philadelphia.

AHEARN—DILLON.—Jan. 25, Mary J. Dillon to M. Valentine Ahearn.

CANZIANI—LYNCH.—Jan. 18, Irene G. Lynch to Arthur F. Canziani.

SLAYMAKER—THOM.—Jan. 25, Frieda R. Thom to John T. Slaymaker.

STILLMAN—BECK.—Jan. 25, Lillian Beck to Benjamin Stillman.

Brooklyn.

CLARK—TILLSON.—Jan. 25, Madeleine Tillson to Nelson R. Clark.

PAGELS—GRENNAN.—Jan. 22, Mary A. Grenn

THE THORPE CASE SHIFTS TO NEW YORK

Glenn Warner, Carlisle Coach, to Confer with Amateur Athletic Union Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 26.—Glenn Warner, the athletic director of the Indian School here, started for New York tonight with the intention of delivering to the athletic authorities of the Amateur Athletic Union all the information in his possession in regard to the case of Jim Thorpe, wherein America's greatest athlete is charged with having infringed the amateur rules by playing with professional baseball teams.

Mr. Warner had received a command from the Middle Atlantic division of the A. A. U. wherein it was stated that action would immediately be taken by that body of the A. A. U., to the effect that his presence would be desired at a hearing to be held in Carlisle to-morrow in an endeavor to help clarify the situation in regard to the charges revolving around the greatest athlete in the world, but Warner presumably preferred to go to headquarters in New York.

Mr. Warner would say nothing in relation to the case other than that he had received intimation from the Middle Atlantic Association that Thorpe's record during the years named in the published charges would be inquired into and that any information Warner had to give would be thankfully received by the governors of amateur athletics.

It was also intimated in the word to Warner that the A. A. U. officials intended empowering the managers of the Southern Association to make special inquiry into Thorpe's doings in the Carolina district during the years he is said to have played baseball there.

That immediate action will be taken by the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union in the Thorpe case was the gist of an interview with James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U., which committee has in charge the immediate safeguarding of amateur athletics in the United States.

"If Thorpe is guilty," said Mr. Sullivan, "we want to find it out as soon as possible. We have no desire to cover up the doings of any one connected with the A. A. U. who may be charged with having broken the laws of amateur competition. This is a matter in which a delay is dangerous to the best interests of the union, and because Thorpe chances to be the accredited greatest athlete in America is no reason why prompt action should not be taken.

"It has been said that sustained charges against Thorpe would not be acted upon with the speed that would prevail in the case of an ordinary athlete. In reply to this I will say that we will act with greater dispatch than would prevail with the action in regard to any other athlete in America.

"If found to have broken the rules, as stated, he will be stripped of all his records; his name taken from the athletic annuals, and he will be compelled to return all the prizes he has won since his infraction of the rules.

"While it has never been shown that he has broken the amateur law in any form of track and field competition over which the Amateur Athletic Union has jurisdiction, the fact that he signed a registration blank attesting that he had never in any manner transgressed the amateur rule makes him amenable to discipline by the Amateur Athletic Union, the Board of Managers of which, however distasteful to it to have an athlete of such status break the rules, will legislate as in the case of an athlete of minor importance.

"The remarkable feature of the case is that the baseball sharps of the country have not intimated this reputed wrongdoing long before this. It is known that the Pittsburgh league team managers had their eyes on Thorpe several years ago, and yet aside from rumors that Thorpe was slated to join that team nothing else was known of his intended professional tendencies until last week.

"In regard to his signing up with the Pirates, at Glenn Warner's instigation, I wrote Thorpe last year advising him to give up any such intention, and was rewarded with a note from Thorpe to the effect that such was the furthest thing from his intentions.

"The whole affair is probably the worst blow which could be struck to American athletics, but I am convinced that those who are aware of the interest of the Governors of the A. A. U. in the conservation of the purity of sport under their dominion will admit that it is something over which they had next to no control.

"At any rate, their position will be directly opposite to a condition which prevailed across the water several years ago when, upon the haling up of a champion before the tribunal which was to inquire into his amateur standing, stated that he was dumfounded to find that his judges were the very men who had paid him to transgress the amateur laws.

"No such a state of affairs can be ascribed to this case. Every phase in connection with the charges have emanated from men mixed up in professional baseball, of whom I will say that they were probably unaware of the infringement of the amateur laws in connection with the supposed wrongdoing. It may cost the A. A. U. plenty of money to get at the facts in this case, but aside from those at present known, the Union will delve into it until it is cleared up, no matter what the expense.

"Of course one thing which must be taken into consideration in the criticism which American athletics will have to stand for in this case is that no such conditions exist in any other part of the world. Here we have the Indian youth taken from environments that to say the least of them are peculiar, put in an institution controlled by the United States Government, and from reports emanating from these institutions from time to time we are prone to feel proud of the way we are bringing up the heretofore benighted red man.

"It has been the custom to make pets of the crack Indian athletes, and because of their strange origin nothing back of their Government school careers has ever been delved into. It probably came natural before these lads came into contact with the registration feature of the A. A. U. to go out in their free times like Summer vacations and play baseball. If they got money for it it wouldn't serve as a saving grace for any one who did such a thing and then afterward desired to compete in amateur events, but in the case of the Indian whose life is laid out in grooves altogether different from ours there is something to be said that can't be brought to bear on the case of the boy whose upbringing has been on the best and most approved lines."

NOTES OF THE OARSMEN.

Bohemian Boat Club officials elected for 1913 are as follows: President, Albert Schmidt; Vice President, Anton Jursik; Captain, Charles Havranek; Lieutenant, William Vojacek; Financial Secretary, Charles Havlika; Recording Secretary, Charles Machacek; Treasurer, Joseph Steffel. William Chrastil will be the coach during the coming season. He expects to train intermediate crews for the Harlem Regatta, and will co-operate with Commodore O'Regan of the Metropolitans in a series of cross-country runs for the development of his material.

John Smith, of the Nassau Boat Club, has completed a new quadruple sculls shell, and is now working on a quadruple sculls gig, of his own design, said to be the only boat of its kind ever constructed. It is of the coxswain gig model, but designed for speed; its width, weight, and displacement being reduced to the minimum. It solves the problem of coaching without a launch. A coach, acting as coxswain, in this boat, with four good scullers, will be able to keep within four or five lengths of an eight, over a mile course.

The following officers have been elected to serve the Atlanta Boat Club for 1913: President, John J. F. Mulcahy; Vice President, Charles E. Nissen; Commodore, Alden S. Swan; Captain, David S. Brown; First Lieutenant, Arthur B. Carter; Second Lieutenant, William J. Sullivan; Secretary, Edward F. Carroll; Treasurer, John W. Rumpf; Trustees, George B. Heath, William Palzer, John G. Sauter, Walter H. Wagstaff, Alexander Kirchies, H. Peter Wagner, Jr., Alfred Mayer, F. L. Hardenbrook, and Frederick Acker. The sixty-fifth annual ball of the club will be held at Bretton Hall, Feb. 7.

Three-Cushion Billiard Match.

The first big three-cushion billiard match of the Winter in New York is scheduled for this week at Doyle's Academy, when the St. Louis team of the National Billiard League comes here for a series with the New York team. Pierre Maupomes, Mexican, will represent the Mound City all three nights here, and either George Moore, former city champion, or John Dankelman, will play for New York.

Games of 50 points each will be played Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights.

JOHNSON'S DOG TEAM WINS.

Siberian Wolves Capture Great Alaska Race in Fast Time.

NOME, Alaska, Jan. 26.—The Solomon Derby, for dog teams, from Nome to Solomon and return, 65 miles, over the snow trail, was won to-day by John Johnson, driving a team of Siberian wolves, in 6:01:30. Oliver Blatchford, driving a team of Missouri bird hounds, was second; Alexander Holmson, driving a mixed team of Malamutes and Mackenzie River huskies, finished third, and Scotty Allan's team was fourth.

The winning dogs formerly were owned by Lord Fox Ramsay. They hold the record for the All-Alaska Sweepstakes race.

LONE STARS RETAIN LEAD.

Three Clubs Win Straight Games in Harlem Navy Handball.

Lone Star handball players, leaders in the Harlem Navy Handball League's tournament, captured six straight games from the Hudson team yesterday, thereby strengthening their position in first place.

Union accomplished a similar feat in winning six games on the Nassau Club's outdoor court, while Metropolitan entertained Nonpareil on the former's court with a like result.

In the Lone Star-Hudson series Kurtz and Lee of the Hudson team came within a point of winning their first game from F. Lilienthal and Lichtenstadter in the best contest of the day, and in the second game lost by a score of 21 to 2.

Nonpareil went down to defeat before the superior play of the Metropolitans. Dux and Loeser of the Nonpareil team showed considerable improvement and forced their opponents to their best effort in one game.

Though the scores indicate easy victory for Union over Nassau, Capt. Lyons's men were kept on the jump from start to finish. Nassau's team work was excellent throughout. Stivers, for Nassau, and Kirby, for Union, displayed superior work for their respective sides. The scores:

Lone Star—Ablowich and Schwab, 21—21; F. Lilienthal and Lichtenstadter, 21—21; Peyser and Seixas, 21—21.

Hudson—G. Kunz, Jr., and Cuneen, 8—10; Kurtz and Lee, 20—2; G. Hessler and De Witt, 11—12.

Metropolitan—Hyland and Metz, 21—21; Walsh and Weston, 21—21; Murphy and Hart, 21—21.

Nonpareil—Dux and Loeser, 16—8; Kennaugh and Steinkamp, 9—15; Schwartz and Palmer, 8—3.

Union—Ryan and Berry, 21—21; Lyons and Kirby, 21—21; Groden and Hayden, 21—21.

Nassau—Holmes and Borchers, 8—12; Stivers and Conkling, 10—10; Kohler and Southard, 13—7.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lone Star	20	4	Hudson	6	12
Union	14	4	Nassau	5	19
Metropolitan	16	8	Nonpareil	5	19

CHANGE HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

Coming of Canadians Causes Shift in Amateur League Games.

The coming of the Victorias of Montreal, the amateur champion hockey team of Canada, to play the Crescent A. C. team on Saturday night will necessitate a change in the Amateur Hockey League schedule of games to be played this week at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Crescents were originally carded to play the Irish-American seven on Friday night, but this would give the former team two games on successive nights, so that game has been advanced to to-morrow night and the St. Nicholas and Hockey Club game will be played on Friday night.

The St. Nicholas players need a resting spell to recover from the effects of the overwhelming defeat they sustained at the hands of the Boston A. A. seven on Saturday night, a defeat occasioned not so much by their own lack of hockey skill as the fact that they were playing under a Boston referee interpreting the rules according to the way the Hubbites play the game, and differing materially from the interpretation of the rules of the game as it is played here and in Canada. In the Boston game close body checking is forbidden, and it is a penalty offense to skate into a player for the purpose of taking the puck. It is this peculiar interpretation of the rules which now explains the recent defeat of the three great Canadian teams, McGill, Ottawa and Toronto University when they played in Boston.

The Irish-American team is playing well but is unfortunate. In their last two games they have forced their opponents to overtime play, and under the "sudden death" rule, which gives the game to the team scoring the first goal in the overtime, they had the misfortune to be scored against. Maylean MacDonell, the little Canadian player, whom the hockey solons tried to professionalize, demonstrated his worth to the Irish team in the first game he was permitted to play by scoring both goals tallied for his team. The players are beginning to work together better and a continued improvement will make it extremely hazardous to predict a victory for the Crescent champions when they meet to-morrow night.

The first round of the cup tournament ended with the Hockey Club, the formerly consistent tail-enders, in front by a margin of two victories. A splendid victory over the Crescent champions last week gave Jimmy Britton's team a splendid advantage in the race for cup honors and this probably will be still further increased on Friday night when they meet the St. Nicks, although the latter may furnish a surprise.

The appearance of the Vics of Montreal in a game with the champion Crescents will be welcome to thousands of local hockey enthusiasts. This lot of scrappy little Canadians always put up a good game when they come here, and it is their splendid playing which the St. Nicholas management depend upon a great deal to enhance interest in the sport.

TO FIGHT FOR WOOL TARIFF.

Industry Ready to Contest Proposed Reduction Before House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The tariff hearings, covering the fourteen schedules of the present law along with the free list and miscellaneous articles and general administrative provisions, will come to a close with the end of this week.

The wool schedule, perhaps the most formidable of all from the tariff makers' standpoint, will be taken up to-morrow, with prospects of a lively session and plenty of arguments from wool growers, manufacturers, importers, and clothiers. The National associations of the men engaged in the industry, growers, and manufacturers, are expected to appear in force to fight out the issue along the old lines of standing firm for the present tariff.

The importance of the schedule is shown by the average duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem as a protecting barrier to the big woolen industry of this country. The imports under the schedule last year, valued at more than $48,000,000, produced 0 per cent. of the total Government revenue.

Representative Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has frequently expressed the committee's policy regarding the tariff to witnesses.

"We cannot," he says, "consent and allow taxes to be so high that they prohibit importation, where the taxes will go to the manufacturers and none into the Government's pockets. We are not complaining against taxes where there is a reasonable amount of importation, but we are protesting against those taxes where they are prohibitive and where, therefore, practically nothing comes in. If we pull down the prohibitive wall so that there is some competition and the Government gets some benefit, the people will be benefited by the gathering of these taxes for public improvements, military maintenance, and the courts. There is no intention of reducing the tariff along competitive lines so low as to disturb business prosperity. This is the general position of the Democratic majority of the committee that will set about during the first week of February the framing of the entire new tariff law, in a tentative way, for the incoming Congress."

Many of the witnesses, like Howard M. Heston of Buffalo, the Chairman of the various committees of the various wall paper manufacturers in the United States; Henry R. Towne of Stamford, Conn., for the locks and building hardware trade; Charles Delaney, for the glue and gelatine makers, and numerous others have indicated that they represented virtually all of their respective industries, as well as their individual concerns.

Firemen Save Forty Hotel Guests.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—A fire which started in the basement of the six-story Paxton Hotel annex early to-day caused a panic among the 100 guests. All escaped, but nearly forty of them, including E. H. Shaw of Staunton, Mass., had to be taken out, scantily clad, on ladders set up by the firemen. Damage to the building was small.

BRITISH POLOISTS LOOK FOR VICTORY

Capt. Miller Says Challengers Will Have Strong Team—To Arrange for Pony Accommodation.

That England expects to regain the Westchester trophy, emblematic of the world's polo championship, was indicated yesterday by Capt. Edward D. Miller, D. S. O., who arrived from England on the Cunard liner Campania. It was not so much what Capt. Miller said regarding the prospects of the British challenging team, but his confident, impressive manner, which he did not attempt to disguise. There was no attempt at boastful predictions, but while admitting the American poloists are hard to beat, the visitor expressed the opinion that the English aggregation is stronger than that of two weeks ago, while the ponies are superior.

Capt. Miller represents the Duke of Westminster, who is financing the trip, and is responsible for the collection of polo ponies, now being conditioned in England. The English peer, according to Capt. Miller, is "running the whole thing," but the latter wants it to be distinctly understood that the team is being sent by the Hurlingham Club and is a thoroughly representative one. Capt. Miller brought no ponies with him, but will see that preparations are made to receive the British mounts, of which there will be about forty, and they will leave Tilbury Dock, London, on the Atlantic Transport liner, Minneapolis, May 8, arriving in New York about May 12.

The question of wintering the English ponies in the United States was seriously considered by the British polo authorities, but Capt. Hardress Lloyd, an internationalist, thought it "too big a job," and advised against it. He pointed out the difficulties of sending grooms and keepers, and the necessity of having the challenging team in this country three months ahead of the matches. W. S. Buckmaster, who will captain the English team, was won over to the present plan, and the British ponies will not be so long on American soil as in 1911. It has been demonstrated that after six weeks the change of climate begins to tell on British ponies, and in order to prevent this condition the mounts will be brought over four weeks before the date of the first match, which will be June 10.

Several of the ponies have been here before. Among them are Machine, Pretty Boy, Energy, Tiger, and Nutmeg. Of these Energy and Machine have been ridden in polo contests for about twelve years. The mounts are exclusively English and Irish stock, although Capt. Miller admitted that one or two Australian ponies may be added before the time of sailing.

Regarding the personnel of the team, Capt. Miller confirmed the cable reports. He said the team would be composed of W. S. Buckmaster, Hurlingham Club, Captain; Capt. R. G. Ritsen, Sixth Inniskilling Dragoons; Capt. Leslie Cheape, Fourth King's Dragoon Guards; F. M. Freake, Lord Wodehouse, and Capt. George Bellville, Sixteenth Queen's Lancers. Of this four will be chosen by Capt. Buckmaster just before each match. Every one of the players has accepted the invitation of the British International Polo Committee.

Capt. Miller expects to return to England in a few days, but will come here again about the same time as the ponies arrive. Although he would not indicate where the ponies will be quartered, it is understood that Belmont Park racetrack will probably be his choice, although he will look over several other places on Long Island before deciding.

Capt. Miller, who was met at the dock by H. M. Earle, and whose guest he will be during his stay, will begin his search for stable accommodations to-day, and hopes to be able to leave for England again on Saturday. In discussing the outlook for the games and the prospects for the English team, he said:

"A great deal depends upon the condition of the players and ponies. The British representatives are as good as, if not better than the 1911 team, which made such a splendid showing at Meadow Brook. It would be unsportsmanlike on my part to criticise the individual playing of our men or attempt to express a definite opinion. I am here in charge of the pony arrangements, and will have nothing whatever to do with the playing of the team. That will be up to Mr. Buckmaster, who is the Captain and will have full charge.

"Of course, we know the American team will be a hard nut to crack. Past experience in international contests has helped us materially in preparing for this year's matches. Our players are the best now playing in England. Capt. Bellville, W. S. Buckmaster, F. M. Freake, and Lord Wodehouse formed the old Cantab team, which was invincible in England last year. The addition of Capts. Ritsen and Cheape will lend strength to the team, as they are both clever and resourceful players.

"The team will begin practice on the Hurlingham grounds early in March. This will give the players two months to get into proper condition and serve to put the ponies in shape. The six men have played together many times, and the only work for them will be to perfect their combination plays. The American game is entirely free and open, and that is the season we adopted it, abolishing several objectionable features of the English style.

"In the matter of ponies the English team will have a decided advantage over the last two teams. The Duke of Westminster has spent considerable money in securing the best mounts available, and these will not only be more numerous than in 1911, but many of them are faster and surer of foot. The mounts are of English and Irish stock, but it is possible that one or two Australian-bred ponies may be added to those already selected. The greatest care has been exercised in their selection, and I believe they are the best collection of ponies ever brought together. The majority of them are now at Eaton Hall, the country home of the Duke of Westminster.

"It is the hope of the followers of polo in England that Capt. Harry Payne Whitney will be included on the team, as he is regarded as one of the greatest leaders and brilliant players now before the public. The American players are constantly improving, and it is certain that the matches of June 10 and 14 will provide the best polo ever witnessed."

RESULTS OF SOCCER GAMES.

The Washington soccer football team of Jersey City defeated the Corinthians of New York at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 to 1. The features of the game were the goalkeeping of McCallan of the Washingtons and the defensive work of the full backs, Dunny and Kelly.

The Over Seas soccer team defeated the Hungarian Club at Maroon Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 1. The Hungarians' only score was made by Barlow on a penalty kick. The feature of the game was the work of Besley of the Over Seas, who scored four goals.

The German Football Club's soccer team defeated a team from the Washington Football Club of Jersey City at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 4 to 1. Van de Waghe, Adamson, Meyer, and Reichwagen did the scoring for the home team, and McKnight got the lone tally for the visitors.

Hudson United, champions of the Metropolitan Association Football League, continued its successful run of victories yesterday, defeating St. George's F. C. in a close soccer game at Macomb's Dam Park by 3 goals to 2. Capt. Shorrock scored two goals from penalty kicks, and Walmsley negotiated the third tally. The St. George's goals were kicked by Nicholson and Pereira.

McNamara Fails at Record.

J. J. McNamara of the Irish-American A. C. failed in his attempt yesterday to break the record of the College Point Young Men's Catholic League cross-country course. McNamara, however, scored an easy victory, defeating H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., by 200 yards. The first ten men to finish were J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C.; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C.; J. Southop, J. Logan, J. H. Wonfor, F. Guido, J. McGlynay, E. McIntosh, C. Weiss, and S. Jones, College Point Y. M. C. L.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

NEW "BIRD CLASS" YACHTS.

Lower Bay Yachts Building New Type of Sailing Yacht.

A new type of boat is being built for racing on the lower bay, and the class will be known as "Gravesend Birds." The movement among the Associated Yacht Clubs on Gravesend Bay to build this class was started a few days ago at a dinner attended by the Commodores of the lower bay clubs, and thus far five boats have been ordered, with every indication of this number being doubled by the opening of the season.

"Bird Class" type is a Gardner-design boat built last year for members of the Bay Side Yacht Club, and is a fine type of small boat as to speed and seaworthiness. They measure 28 feet over all, 17.9 water line, 6.10 beam, draw 2.6 with keel, and 4.6 with centreboard. The shallow keel permits their being drawn up on the beach for cleaning, thereby saving hauling-out charges. They handle easily, are good boats in rough water, roomy, and very stiff for their size.

These boats cost a trifle more than half the amount necessary to build an "S" type. They made a favorable showing with the "S" boats during Atlantic race week, actually defeating them in one of the races. The class was selected because it will permit of intersectional racing between the lower bay and Long Island Sound.

Already two special prizes have been offered, and with the regular class prizes offered by the different clubs in the association, the owners will have all the sport they want. These boats are also eligible to compete for the Lipton Cup. This trophy is a very valuable one, and must be won three times by the same owner to become his property.

TO FIGHT JOCKEY CLUB.

Laurel Track Officials Seek Court Aid for Racing Dates.

H. D. Brown, representing the Maryland State Fair Association, will invoke the aid of the law in securing a license from the Jockey Club to hold a race meeting at Laurel, Md. Mr. Brown's application for a license was recently held over at a meeting of the Jockey Club, and the Maryland horseman says he intends to find out just what authority the Jockey Club has to dictate to associations in regard to the conduct of their personal affairs.

In a second statement issued last night Mr. Brown charges that the Jockey Club has usurped dictatorial powers, and is "a self-appointed, illegal organization" which aims "to restrain individual rights and has gone so far as to coerce and boycott, when it is to their interest to do all of which is contrary to the laws of the country." He points out that New York State has a legal Racing Commission appointed by the Governor, and that the Jockey Club has usurped the commission's authority.

It is maintained that the Maryland State Fair Association holds a legitimate State fair annually, when thousands of dollars are distributed in premiums, and therefore is entitled to racing dates. Mr. Brown cites the case of James Butler, head of the Empire City race track, who compelled the Jockey Club to assign dates to his association, and says he will leave it to the courts to decide.

Honohan Leads Big Field.

H. Honohan, who will soon sport the colors of the Morningside A. C., yesterday won the regular weekly run of the Morningside A. C., held over their three and three-quarter mile course. Close behind Honohan came Jake Maier of the home club, with Joe Costello, also of the home club, third. The ideal weather brought out a banner pack, thirty-six runners facing the starter. George Kiely took the lead at the start with Costello, Honohan and Maier right behind him. Near the second mile Costello overtook Kiely and led the field by three yards. At the third mile mark Maier jumped to the front and after fighting hard when Costello soon had the lead. Honohan came on even terms with the leader in the last half mile, and it was only by the wonderful sprinting ability of the latter that he was able to pass Maier in the last ten yards. The order of finish: H. Honohan, unattached; J. Maier, Morningside A. C.; J. Costello, Morningside A. C.; G. Kiely, Morningside A. C.; A. Richmond, Kings County A. A.; J. Horton, unattached; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; A. Morris, Smart Set A. C.; C. Timmins, Morningside A. C.; A. Rosander, Morningside A. C.; G. Soons, Morningside A. C.; J. Rosenbaum, Brodhurst F. C.; H. Rosofsky, unattached; J. Timothy, Holy Cross Lyceum; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; F. Kiely, Morninside A. C.; C. Frey, Morningside A. C.; W. Foley, Sprocket A. C.

Second Victory for Flatley.

James Flatley of the St. Anselm's A. C. for the second consecutive time won the club run yesterday, leading M. Pistauch, his clubmate, over the three and one-quarter-mile course by fifty yards. L. Metzer, West Harlem A. A., was third. One of the best fields of the season faced the starter, and during the early stages of the contest the men kept well together. Near the finish the participants were strung out over a distance of fully half a mile. The order of finish follows: J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.; M. Pistauch, St. Anselm's A. C.; L. Metzer, West Harlem A. A.; J. Donohue, Ozanam A. A.; J. Zenton, St. Anselm's A. C.; R. Heug, New York Evening H. S.; T. McCormack, Xavier A. A.; J. Bova, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; R. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Pavlik, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; G. Kelser, West Harlem A. A.; J. Hanley, Ozanam A. A.; M. Troschausky, Bronx Y. M. C. A.; D. Scott, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; J. Murday, St. Anslim's A. C.; H. Kunse, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Brett, St. Anslem's A. C.; H. Singer, West Harlem A. A., and T. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C.

First Road Race for Jamaica A. C.

The Jamaica A. C. held its first road race of the season yesterday over a three-and-three-quarter-mile course. Twenty-five athletes started, all of whom finished. A. O'Connell of the St. Berchman A. C. won the event after a close contest with L. Waters of the Brooklyn Evening H. S. The order of finish: A. O'Connell, St. Berchman A. C.; L. Waters, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; R. Johnson, Jamaica A. C.; J. Mann, Jamaica A. C.; J. Nolan, Glencoe A. C.; F. Peterson, Morningside A. C.; T. Rodeman, unattached; P. Andrews, New York Evening H. S.; J. O'Leary, Brooklyn Evening H. S., and R. Leonard, Sheridan A. C.

Rainey Captures Pennant Race.

M. Rainey of the Mercury A. C. led a large field of harriers over the four-mile course of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. J. Clancy of the Dominican Lyceum finished second, and C. Holl of the Mercury A. C. came home in third place. The ideal weather conditions enabled the runners to make good time. The finish: M. Rainey, Mercury A. C.; C. Clancy, Dominican Lyceum; C. Holl, Mercury A. C.; E. Murphy, St. Vincent Ferrer; J. T. Richmond, unattached; R. Schring, Mott Haven A. C.; D. Duffy, St. Vincent Ferrer; J. Whitney, St. Vincent Ferrer; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer; J. A. Hughes, Ozanam Association; N. Thompson, St. Vincent Ferrer, and W. Boak, unattached.

RACQUET DOUBLES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Haughton and Scott Beat Shaw and Fearing in Hard Five-Game Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Percy D. Haughton and Hugh D. Scott of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston won the National double racquets championship of the United States by beating last year's champions in a five-game match here today. Quincy A. Shaw and Richmond G. Fearing, also of Boston, who were expected to save their title, were outplayed by the younger pair, the scores being 15—11, 8—15, 15—9, 18—18, 15—12.

The old champions did not show the form they displayed in Saturday's match against Davis and Wear of St. Louis. Mr. Shaw was away off on his usually effective service, and was also off his game on the returns. Mr. Fearing was much better than his partner, but Haughton and Scott, the latter a particularly strong doubles player, combined to show much superior team work.

The match really was decided in the fourth game. The old champions held the service to run the game 13—2, from where Haughton and Scott brought the score to 13 all. The game was then set at 18, Haughton and Scott getting five consecutive aces to win. The last game was hard fought, but the new champions always had it in hand. The outcome of the match was a complete surprise, as Fearing and Shaw were expected to be in their best form for the final match.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Tennis.

Wylie C. Grant yesterday won his place in the semi-final round of the tennis tournament on the courts of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. It was the first contest Grant had played in the tournament, as he had passed Robert M. Beckley and E. R. Aparico by defaults.

Play was begun in the doubles, in which eleven pairs were drawn. Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips were successful in gaining a semi-final bracket in the upper half before the day's contests finished, while in the lower section Benjamin Dwight and R. H. Tomlin came through to the same round. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Third Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated E. R. Aparico, by default; C. Gilbert, Plympton, defeated S. Wallis Merrihew, 6—4; Remsen Schenck defeated Charles C. Chambers, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. Fourth Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated George S. Groesbeck, 10—8, 6—0.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—H. P. Manchester and Paul F. Gould defeated Gustavh Steinacher and E. R. Aparico, 6—4, 6—3; Benjamin Dwight and R. H. Tomlin defeated S. Rogers and W. Rogers, 6—1, 9—7; R. Dolan and W. Schiller defeated C. Morris and J. J. McKenna, 8—6, 6—2.

Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Remsen Schenck and Charles C. Chambers, 6—3, 6—2; Benjamin Dwight and R. H. Tomlin defeated R. Dolan and W. Schiller, 6—1, 6—3.

Outdoor Tennis at Night.

Electrically lighted courts are to be installed at once on the field of the West Side Tennis Club at 238th Street and Broadway. After investigating the various systems of lighting, G. A. L. Dionne, the club Captain, and the Board of Governors of the club made a contract last week for the installation of the big lights and reflectors about two of the courts. According to the statement made by Capt. Dionne yesterday, the cost of the equipment is about $200 per court.

It is the intention of the club to so install the lights that they may be removed to the new field of the organization at Forest Hills, Long Island, when the club moves to its permanent home next year.

NERICH MAY WIN RACE.

New York A. C. Swimmer Expected to Annex 500-Yard Title.

The metropolitan A. A. U. 500-yard swimming championship has been awarded to the New York A. C., and will be held on Feb. 8. James H. Reilly, the titleholder, is not likely to be among the starters, and it is probable that Nicholas Nerich, who has already placed the 100 and 220 yard district events to his credit, will make a clean sweep of the metropolitan free style swims. J. P. Mantell of the West Side Y. M. C. A. and Bud Goodwin of the N. Y. A. C. appear to be his nearest rivals. J. G. Eddy, Alan Clyburn, Ferdinand Frerichs, and Zoltan Tobias, the probable City A. C. entries, are not expected to prove dangerous. Ritter, who gave Nerich such a close fight at the furlong, has left for Europe.

The American Boy Scouts are to be taught swimming in a body, and in order to prepare them E. C. M. Richards, captain of the Yale swimmers in 1910, will give the lads a series of lectures on the value of natation in physical culture and life saving, touching on the various strokes and their use, the best means to learn, fancy diving, water sports, and the rescue and resuscitation of the victims of drowning accidents. These lectures will be illustrated with drawings and photographs.

Lionel Mackenzie, swimming coach at the City College of New York, is advocating the introduction of new rules in the code of the Intercollegiate Association. He said on the subject:

In my opinion two of the things that are retarding progress most among Varsity swimmers are the absence of a distance race on the regulation list of events and over-exploiting of a man having unusual ability. I am convinced that the authorities should add a quarter mile race to the dual-meet schedule and adopted the interscholastic plan of allowing a candidate to start in only two events, it would greatly improve matters. At present instructors find it almost impossible to develop all-around swimmers, for all the boys want to sprint, and the practice of entering a very fast recruit in three or four races in one meet not only prevents his doing his best work but discourages the rival teams who have not a leading performer in their ranks, and keeps out of competition second string men who are left on the side lines and not given a chance to improve. The plan of Mr. Richards of Yale, to establish class championships is an admirable one, and if the authorities will favor it, the same time enforcing a two-event rule and adding the quarter to the programme, the change should serve to increase the collegian's interest in aquatics, simplify greatly the work of the coaches, develop far more swimmers and improve very much the calibre of Varsity representatives, both individually and as a class.

Small Field for Bronxdale Run.

Only a few distance runners accepted the invitation of the Bronxdale A. C. for the club three and one-half-mile road race yesterday, which was won by J. Crowley, who ran unattached. The winner led from start to finish, and led G. Brown, unattached, at the end of the race by a good margin. The order of finish: J. Crowley, unattached; G. Brown, unattached; W. Dugan, Bronxdale A. C.; N. Ghanacopolis, Mercury A. C.; J. Birch, Bronxdale A. C.; A. Cammeyer, Bronxdale A. C.; V. Vosen, Bronx Church House; R. Smith, Bronxdale A. C.; A. Doyle, Belmont A. C., and J. Flanagan, Bronxdale A. C.

GARDEN A. C. REOPENS.

Cross-Shugrue Bout Wednesday Night Heads Week's Card.

The reopening of the Garden A. C. after a lapse of several weeks paves the way for the one big bout of the week in New York, with Leach Cross of this city and Young Shugrue of Jersey City as the principals. The Fairmont A. C. and the Empire A. C., which have staged the big bouts for the past two weeks, will be closed this week, and the Forty-fourth Street Club, which failed to put on any bouts last week, will put on its usual Thursday night card.

The Cross-Shugrue bout gives promise of being one of the best matches between lightweights arranged for a local club in several weeks. No Eastern boxer has shown such steady improvement during the past year as the Jersey City youngster, and none of the present crop of lightweights in this section is more likely to make the dentist-boxer extend himself. A year ago Shugrue was boxing as a featherwight, and he proved himself one of the topnotchers of this division. With his added weight and strength he has shown great promise as a lightweight, combining speed and strength with hard hitting power and plenty of aggressiveness. Cross is a harder puncher than Shugrue, but less aggressive. He is seven years older than the Jerseyite and figures that his experience and ring generalship will offset the strength and aggressiveness of his youthful opponent.

An added attraction to the Leach Cross-Shugrue bout will be a ten-round bout between Phil Cross and Young Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia. The latter fought Leach Cross last August as a lightweight, but he has since graduated to the welterweight class. O'Brien's speed and cleverness should prove sufficient to offset Cross's rushing style.

Another coming lightweight will match his skill against a former notable figure of this division on Thursday night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, the principals being Johnny Lore of the west side and One-Round Hogan of California. The latter showed some signs of "coming back" during the past two weeks by disposing of two opponents in short order at Brooklyn clubs, Eddy Kelly being his latest victim. Lore is a stronger and more aggressive boxer than Hogan, and on his recent showing should make the Californian go at top speed to gain the honors. Two heavyweight bouts are also on this card.

At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem to-night Johnny Dundee, who figured in four bouts during the past two weeks, will again get in action against "Special Delivery" Hirsch, the protege of Abe Attell. Hirsch will have a slight advantage in weight, but Dundee figures on his speed and better boxing ability to make up for this handicap.

Joe Stein of the east side will figure in the main event of Friday night's show at the New Polo A. A. of Harlem against Young Hickey or Young Cashman.

The usual week-end shows will be staged Saturday night at the Fairmont and Sharkey Clubs of New York and at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn. The latter club will also put on its usual mid-week card of three ten-round bouts.

WORK ON MOTOR STADIUM.

Improvements at Brighton Beach Will Begin Next Week.

Ground improvements at the Stadium-Motordrome at Brighton Beach will be started next week, and riding practice will follow this work. At least twenty new riders will be seen in the speed contests that will hold the attention of the New York public during the coming Summer nights, and from this lot some new champions are expected to give the old stars a hard battle for honors.

Of the field probably the best known is Johnny Constant of Brooklyn, who expects to enter the professional field this year. Constant, as an amateur, captured the championship at the Brighton course last season, winning every race in which he started.

With his appearance in the free-for-all ranks Chappie, McNeil, Cox, and some of the others will face a hard battle. The Stadium-Motordrome has made Constant a flattering offer for a contract next season, and he has expressed himself as ready to forsake his clerical labors for the angular speed courses.

Applications for the use of the course for practice are piling up daily, so that by the time the plant will be ready there will be fifty men working out their motors. Thomas, Vedits, Vanderbury, and Kleten, three Philadelphia stars, will move here for the coming series of contests to race the former record holders.

Larchmont Yacht Club Shoot.

The final weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in which fifteen gunners faced the traps, yesterday, on the shore fronting the club house, furnished some close and exciting contests in the eight matches decided. Shoot-offs were required in several cases to determine the winners, and full scores were the rule in all but three of the contests.

The honors of the day were carried off by R. Jones, who captured five out of the eight prizes. Beginning with the ten-target scratch contest, which he won with nine broken, he next won the special trophy with a full score; then he captured the Visitors' and Take-Home Trophies, each with full scores of 25, following this up by winning the Accumulation Cup with still another 25 targets smashed, and he proved also to be high gun for the day, with a total of 125 "birds" killed out of the possible 150. A. L. Burns was the runner-up in this match with a score of 121.

O. C. Hoyt, shooting against ten others, won the 100-target handicap contest with a score of 92, and he also won the leg for the Monthly Cup. This trophy, however, was won outright by W. E. Ferguson, who had won two legs on it during the month. He shot off for it yesterday against Batterson, McCahill, and Hoyt. The Special Trophy for the month was won by McCahill.

Overcoat prices to fit small pocket books.

Thousands marked down for this sale.

Overcoats to fit men of every size.

$15, $20 and $25 now.

No. 31—

If you want a sock famous for long wear.

Exclusive with us.

Must wear as long as you think they should, or "your money back."

LOANED $607,042 WITHOUT INTEREST

The Hebrew Free Loan Society Turned Over Its Capital Five Times in 1912.

PROVING THE WORLD HONEST

It Helps Others to Help Themselves, and Its Losses for 21 Years Average ½ of 1 Per Cent.

The Hebrew Free Loan Society, or Gemilath Chasodim, loaned without interest last year $607,042 in sums ranging from $5 to $200. President Julius L. Dukas, in his report at the annual meeting of the society at its offices, 108 Second Avenue, yesterday, said that, although this was a larger amount than was loaned in 1911, the losses were a little less.

During the year the society turned over its capital five times. A total of 20,561 loans was made in that time, much of the money going to immigrants who required small sums to live on until they were able to obtain employment. Much of it went to keep small merchants on their feet in time of trouble. All of the 20,561 loans were made to persons who were indorsed by voluntary investigators.

Of the $607,042 loaned, $589,214.79 was paid back. Fully 97 per cent. of this was paid by the borrowers in monthly or weekly installments. The indorsers were obliged to pay only 2 per cent., and the records show that one-half of this is ultimately returned to the indorsers either through the society or through the borrower himself. The average loss to the society during the twenty-one years of its existence has been one-half of 1 per cent.

The society enrolled during the year 913 new members, increasing the membership to 5,263. The receipts from dues last year were $23,176.25. Donations were received as follows during the year: Felix M. Warburg, $1,000; H. Rabinowitch, $500; Adolph Lewisohn, $250; Louis Marshall, $250; Henry Goldman, $250; Mr. and Mrs. I. Altscule, $100; Mrs. Max Arnstein, $100; Arnstein Brothers, $100; Mrs. Marcus Goldman, $100, and S. Jarmulowsky, $100. Smaller donations to the amount of $338 were also acknowledged. The following bequests were received: Moses Shapiro, $500; Newman Cowen, $500, and Rachel Epstein, $333.51.

Every dollar received by the society as a donation forms a part of the permanent capital. The membership dues more than cover the running expenses and losses, and the surplus is also added to the capital. The loanable capital of the society is now $132,254.95.

Harry Bloom, Joseph D. Goldstein, Edward Guckenheimer, Morris Jacoby, Simon Landres, Jacob M. Warcuson, Max Markel, Philip H. Samuelson, and Samuel Wilner were elected Directors yesterday. In his annual report President Dukas said of the society:

"From its modest beginning in 1891, with the moral and financial support of such friends as Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, the deeply lamented Leonard Lewisohn, and Baron and Baroness de Hirsch it has steadily grown in usefulness until in this past year alone it has loaned out more money than in the first ten years of its existence. Its membership has always materially increased, while the percentage of losses has constantly decreased.

"In the years that have elapsed from the incipiency of the association to this, its lusty, full-grown manhood, thousands of persons, deserving and struggling, have been changed from dependents to independents. From the immigrant who needed a footing in the New World to the troubled merchant who needed to be tided over some difficulty in meeting obligations, all have been relieved from embarrassment and humiliations, not in a spirit of pauperism or as objects of charity, but as man to man with courteous treatment and genuine desire to keep alive self-reliance, self-respect and independence.

"Should we not rejoice? Is there any greater work than the work we are doing year after year? As we grow older we continually increase in usefulness, for, as one of our Talmudical philosophers so wisely said: 'The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity, and the best alms are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms.' And the end is not yet nor will it be until the earth is girdled with similar associations. No other method can so practically solve the great problem of pauperism.

"Only those who have been in temporary need can know what our loans stand for. That so many people whom we have been privileged to assist have become members of our society speaks volumes and shows that gratitude is not yet one of the lost characteristics of an age largely given over to cold commercialism. Because they have been aided—aided in mind, purse, and body—they show a willingness to extend a helping hand to others who may find themselves in the financial straits from which they themselves have been rescued. They desire to further this grand and glorious work and by becoming members of the association they lend their support to the aid of others, irrespective of race or creed, for, as you all know, the Jewish law compels us to help the needy of all creeds.

"Already our New York success has shown the world that most people are honest and repay their loans. A chain, which we fondly hope, will circle the globe, already runs through Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, and far-away San Francisco. We also have one society in Canada, in Montreal. Our own Hebrew Free Loan Society has influenced these other cities to establish similar institutions for communal good, and we are as proud of the influence we have exerted as we are of the splendid perseverance which has always characterized our race."

Brief talks were made on the work of the association by Jacob H. Schiff, Commissioner of Charities M. J. Drummond, Adolph Lewisohn, and the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman.

NURSES SENT TO HOLY LAND.

Daughters of Zion Make First Move In Education Campaign There.

The first public announcement of an educative campaign of district nursing in Palestine inspired from this country was made at a meeting of Hadassah Chapter of the Daughters of Zion, held at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 101st Street and Lexington Avenue, on Saturday night. Miss Henrietta Szold, President of the chapter, announced that the chapter had sent the first two of a prospective corps of trained nurses into the Holy Land. These two young women, Miss Rose Kaplan and Miss Rachel D. Landy, she explained, would devote themselves primarily to the needs of women and children, organize the work of midwives, train helpers and probationers, organize and conduct mothers' circles, and give illustrated health talks in schools and homes of the new Jewish colonies in Palestine.

The chapter was addressed at this meeting by two prominent Zionists from abroad—Prof. Aaron Aaronsohn, an agronomist of Palestine, whose discovery of wild wheat attracted worldwide attention, and Herman Struck, one of the leading German artists of the day. Prof. Aaronsohn, who is head of the largest agricultural experiment station in Palestine, came to this country at the invitation of the United States and of Canada to further the application of his study of wild wheat here. Mr. Struck is one of the leaders of the wing of the Misrachi, or pietistic Zionist movement in Berlin. An illustrated lecture on Palestine was delivered by Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, who recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land.

DR. SCHULMAN ON VICE.

Rabbi Doesn't Believe Police Here Worse Than Any Other Class.

In an address before a large congregation at the Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, the rabbi, talked of "Vice and Virtue in New York," and confidently predicted that in the end virtue would predominate. Admitting that conditions were sometimes discouraging, Dr. Schulman took exception to the statements of pessimists. One of the principal reasons for the present political and moral conditions, he asserted, was that we have so many well-clothed and well-fed people who don't care for anything except their lobster and their claret, but in the advancement of civilization he said this could be only temporary.

Dr. Schulman discussed the recent police investigations, and said that he didn't believe the police as a class were any worse than any other class, and he mentioned the ministry, the law, and other professions. He spoke bitterly against the segregation or licensing of the social evil, and said that the newspapers could be a great power for good by making virtue as attractive as vice.

Dr. Schulman made a comparison of life in the country and life in the city, saying that in the country life was simpler and stronger, but narrow and less developed. "A city," he said, "is an indication of the strength and weakness of a nation, and the contrast between the country and city to the advantage of the former is only partly justified, if it is intended to imply that the country is superior to the city."

In the country, he said, vigilance was such and public opinion so exacting that there was no hope for repentance or chance for reform, and once a reputation was destroyed in a little village, the person was lost forever.

"I believe that the municipal life of the city is on the eve of a great purification, and it is best to speak at a time when there is quiet and long before elections," said Dr. Schulman. "What we need is the co-operation of all people for good, and there is not as much of that as we ought to have. There is not yet a clearing house in the form of a meeting place for representatives of all creeds. The moral leaders are not united, and the first step has not been taken toward united public opinion on any great moral question."

Dr. Schulman spoke of the vigilance of the press. "I have heard a good deal about the yellowness of the press," he said, "and I admit that some of it is too yellow for my taste. But the surest means for arousing public opinion for the preservation of virtue is the honest press. I hope the press will some time learn to make virtue as attractive as vice. To me it seems the highest art of the newspaper is to make virtue interesting. Why should we not have headlines about virtue as well as vice?

"I have heard about the vice of our city. It is true that great cities provide a wide field for vice. There has been much investigating since the horrible revelations of last Summer. Much has been done, but the end is not yet. The end will not come until every treacherous and dishonest official is driven from power, and the alliance, if such there is, between police and wrongdoer is broken up. If it is proven that any political unit is responsible that political unit must be driven from office.

"As to the special vices, gambling and the social evil, they are semi-public in so far as society cannot remain passive toward them. But they have a private side. If any one thinks they could be cured by legislation and social action he is much mistaken. Society and legislation can do much, however. They can make virtue easier. If the industrial conditions in New York were perfected one-half the social evil would be solved. I say one-half.

"What is gambling? It is not taking a risk. It is not a question of healthy, natural risk. You are placing your faith in the hands of blind chance; whether you do it in the market or on the turn of a card it is all the same. It is the passion of trying to get something for nothing."

A man who endeavored to make money on the fluctuation of stocks of which he could know nothing, said Dr. Schulman, was a gambler, and he added that he could see no difference between that man and the one who gambled on the turn of a wheel.

Taking up the question of the social evil Dr. Schulman warned against complying with the recommendations of those who favored segregation or license. "America must retain the Puritanic position she has taken," he asserted. "We could not treat with a gambler. Why, in the Jewish court the gambler is a declassed person. Some say that the Jewish laws are faulty, but if you understood them better you would not be so quick to criticise.

"It is said that we must segregate the social evil because it is now a source of corruption of officials, and there are all sorts of arguments advanced. But to consider segregation is to admit the necessity of the evil and the standard must be maintained. Woe to the city that can only assure itself of the honesty of its officials by removing temptation."

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

19 Declines and 15 Advances Last Week—Metal Market Off.

The changes indicated in Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices last week were again out of the ordinary. Not only was the number of fluctuations shown, thirty-four, the smallest recorded in some time, but only two markets, foodstuffs and metals, showed more than three changes. The week was productive of nineteen declines and fifteen advances. More than half of the latter were contributed by foodstuffs, where nine advances and three declines were shown. The feature of the changes was the weakness developed in the metal market. There eight declines were shown, against no advances. Changes were also shown in drugs, chemicals, and oils, grain, hides, hops, jute, tallow, rubber, and turpentine. Thirteen changes, four of which were advances, were quoted at prices lower than those current a year ago at this time.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
DECLINES.			
Butter, creamery, extras	.33½	.34¾	.38
Eggs, near by, fancy	.31	.33	.41
Cantharides, Chinese, white	.34	.36	.39
Opium, jobbing lots	$6.35	$6.45	$8.55
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56¼	.57¾	.72¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½	.39½	.56¾
Hides, Colorado	.16¾	.17	.14¼
Hops, N. Y. State, prime	.26	.28	.54
Pig iron, fdy. No. 2, Philadelphia	18.25	18.50	14.85
Billets, wire rods, Pitts.	30.00	31.00	24.50
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	3.75	4.00	1.75
Coke, fdy., prompt shipment	4.25	4.50	2.00
Antimony, Hallet	.09¼	.09⅝	.0755
Copper, lake, New York	.16⅜	.17¼	14½
Spelter, New York	.071	.07¾	.0655
Tin, New York	.51½	.51	.42¾
Tallow, New York	.06⅛	.06¼	.06
Rubber, upriver, fine	1.05	1.08	1.10
Turnips, rutabagas	.50	.75	1.00
ADVANCES.			
Beans, marrow, choice	5.35	5.30	4.95
Eggs, Western, firsts	.24	.23	.84
Apples, evaporated, choice, in cases	.06½	.06¼	.09½
Apricots, Cal. standard, boxes	.10½	.10	.14¾
Oils, lemon	3.00	2.65	1.85
Flour, Winter patent, new crop	5.50	5.40	4.90
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.10	1.06¼	1.03⅛
Hides, No. 1 cows, heavy	.15	.14¾	.13
Hides, No. 1 calfskins	.17	.16¾	.17
Jute, spot, old crop	.06	.05⅝	.04¾
Beef, live, Chicago	6.00	5.80	4.80
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	10.10	9.87½	9.25
Pork, mess, Chicago	19.25	18.25	15.50
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	9.62½	9.25	8.55
Turpentine	.42½	.42¼	.52

PRINTCLOTHS IRREGULAR.

Prices Unsettled Under Uneven Demand Last Week—Wide Goods Best.

Irregular trading marked the opening of the week in the local printcloth market, and, during the first few days, prices were somewhat easier. There seemed to be a better demad for fine combed yarn goods, and some moderate trading in these cloths was reported. On the whole, however, sales were light. Buyers did not seem anxious to take on additional supplies, even at prices slightly below the recent high levels.

During the latter part of the week an improvement was noted for practically all cloths, and the general tone of the market strengthened. Spot goods were scarce and prices became firmer, but, on cloths for later delivery, sellers showed a tendency to accept orders at slight concessions. There was an increase in the call for the wider goods, and printers apparently became more interested in the market toward the end.

Most of the trading of the week was done in the wider cloths, but there was also a better demand noted for narrow goods. A good-sized block of 38½-inch, 64-56s, was sold at 4⅞ cents. Sales of 38½-inch, 64-60s, at 5 cents, and 39-inch, 80-80s, at 7 cents were made for delivery in May and June. Trading was also reported in 38½-inch, 60-52s, at 4⅝ cents.

The week closed with a much broader demand for all classes of goods, particularly on the heavy constructions, and prices were nominally unchanged on the basis of 5⅝ cents for 39-inch, 68-72s. The week's comparative prices follow:

	Opening.	Closing.
27-inch, 56-52s	3⅛c	3 1-16c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¼c	3¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	3⅜c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	3⅜c
28-inch, 64-64s	4 1-16c	4c
38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c	4 11-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5c	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	6⅝c
39-inch, 80-80s	7c	7c

T. A. Johnson Joins Rhoades & Co.

Tracy A. Johnson, manager of the bond department of Parkinson & Burr, will be associated with Rhoades & Co. after Feb. 1.

CRUDE RUBBER PRICES OFF.

Market Drops Generally Under Conservative Buying.

The weakening influence of a declining English market, together with the holding off of domestic consumers so far as sizable purchases were concerned, had an adverse effect on the local crude rubber market last week. As a result prices showed a general drop ranging from 1 cent to 3½ cents a pound, and practically all the ground gained in the previous week was lost.

In accordance with the policy of holding off on a declining market American manufacturing interests were by no means anxious to look forward, and such purchases as were made were generally to cover immediate or nearby needs. With the London auction opening on Tuesday, holders were not very confident of their position in the face of the existing weakness, and for the first time in several weeks there were evident signs of selling pressure. This, it was claimed, caused buyers to be more conservative than ever.

The week in the foreign markets held little that was of interest. As intimated, the English market was quiet and easier, and no active buying was anticipated before the opening of the regular fortnightly sale of plantation grades to-morrow.

FRUIT PRICES EASIER.

Despite a slight weakness in certain numbers, the Sicily lemon end of the local fruit market kept its firm tone last week under a good demand from local buyers. Prices on the better grades ranged up to $6.20 a box. Tariff hearings at Washington aroused considerable interest in this end of the trade, there being a strong sentiment for lower duties. The apple market was active, and the week closed with prices quite favorable to sellers in spite of the heavy shipments received. Some evidence of the garment strikes was said to have been seen in the week's consumption, which was not altogether satisfactory to shippers and receivers.

Prices on California oranges suffered a relapse under heavy receipts and a limited demand. The arrivals were for the most part in good condition, however, and commanded prices up to $5.90. The Florida orange market closed weaker after an unsteady opening. Receipts were heavier than those of the week before, and the demand was nothing out of the ordinary. Porto Rico fruit also went down after a strong opening, presumably in sympathy with the decline in the balance of the orange market. Grape fruit, particularly the fancy grades, was well taken, and prices advanced in proportion to the increased demand. Pineapple prices dropped under heavier receipts from the Island.

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	105
137	Boston & Albany	213	212	212½
1,180	Boston Elevated	113½	112	113
7	Boston & Lowell	208	208	208
195	Boston & Maine	97	96	96
83	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105
71	Fitchburg pf.	120	120	120
20	Maine Central	102	102	102
156	Mass. Electric	17	17	17
507	Mass. Electric pf.	76	75	76
299	Mass. Elec. pf. fr. w.	20c	18c	20c
594	N. Y., N. H. & H.	128½	127	128
7	Northern New Hamp.	123	123	123
31	Old Colony	176	175	175
160	Union Pacific	160	159½	159⅝
10	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90
64	West End St. R. R.	81	80½	80½
83	West End St. pf.	99	97	98

TELEPHONES.

12,487	American Tel. & Tel.	133⅞	133	133¼
265	New England	158	156½	157

MISCELLANEOUS.

989	Am. Ag. Chem.	54	51¼	53
658	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98½	97	98
245	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4	4½
39	Am. Pneu. Svc. 1st pf.	50	50	50
528	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	23½	22	23
1,090	Am. Sugar	116½	115	115½
567	Am. Sugar pf.	116	115	115¼
125	Am. Woolen pf.	80½	80	80
30	Amoskeag Mfg.	73	73	73
248	Amoskeag Mfg. pf.	100	99½	100
40	A., G. & W. I.	5¾	5¾	5¾
75	A., G. & W. I. pf.	10¾	10¼	10¼
84	Cum. Power & L. pf.	97	97	97
9	Dominion Coal pf.	110½	110½	110½
85	East Boston Land	12	12	12
224	Edison	283	280⅝	281
2,096	Gen. Electric	143¼	141⅝	142
20	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	125	124¾	124¾
100	Intl. Buttonhole	6	6	6
1,051	Mass. Gas	93½	91	92⅜
539	Mass. Gas pf.	94	93	93
196	Mergenthaler	218	217	217
89	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88¼	88½	88¼
187	Pullman	164	163	163½
20	Reece Buttonhole	15	15	15
5	Reece Folding Mach.	4	4	4
842	Swift & Co.	105¼	105¼	105⅝
118	Torrington	28¼	27½	27½
137	Torrington pf.	28	28	28
396	United Fruit	178¼	176	177¾
882	United Shoe Mach.	49¾	48¾	49
495	United Shoe M. pf.	28	27	27½
1,562	U. S. Steel	65¼	61¼	63⅝
187	U. S. Steel pf.	110	109½	109½
100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜
13	Western Union	71⅝	71	71⅝
205	Adventure	4 15-16	4½	4¾
20	Ahmeek	310	300	300
275	Algomah	2	2	2
175	Allouez	40½	37	39
9,940	*Amalgamated	75¼	70⅝	72¼
3,867	Am. Zinc	30¼	27	30
50	Anaconda	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
975	Arizona Com'l	3½	3	3½
200	Bonanza	31c.	31c.	31c.
225	Boston & Corbin	5⅜	5	5⅜
95	Butte & Balaklala	3½	3	3¼
20,450	Butte & Superior	36½	32⅜	34½
2,434	Calumet & Arizona	67½	64¼	66
72	Calumet & Hecla	510	490	490
75	Centennial	16¼	16	16½
1,895	Chino	44	42	42⅝
1,288	Copper Range	49½	47	48¼
5	Daly-West	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
955	East Butte	14½	12¾	13⅝
845	Franklin	8	7⅜	7⅜
265	Giroux	3½	3⅜	3½
5,110	Granby	70½	69⅝	69⅝
600	Greene-Cananea	9	8½	9
665	Hancock	22¾	20	21¾
100	Hedley	28	28	28
371	Indiana	15½	14½	14¼
189	Island Creek	56½	55	55½
53	Island Creek pf.	58	54	55
1,355	*Isle Royale	29¼	27½	28¼
2,694	Kerr Lake	3⅜	2 11-16	3
70	Keweenaw	2 9-16	2⅜	2 9-16
1,765	Lake	21½	19	20
256	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾
510	Mason Valley	8⅞	8	8⅝
422	Mass Con.	5	4¼	4¼
1,705	Mayflower	12⅜	11	12½
80	Miami	24½	24	24
498	Mohawk	53½	53	53⅜
606	Nevada Con.	18⅝	18	18⅝
75	New Arcadian	2½	2¼	2¼
1,133	Nipissing	9	8⅝	9
4,180	North Butte	32	29⅞	30⅞
100	North Lake	2½	2⅜	2½
120	Ojibway	2½	2½	2½
2,002	Old Colony	7½	6	7¼
1,327	Old Dominion	50	48	49¼
846	Osceola	98	94	97
2,525	Pond Creek	26¼	24¾	25
145	Quincy	74½	73	73
150	Ray Con.	19⅝	19	19¼
965	Santa Fe	2⅝	2	2¼
555	Shannon	12⅝	11⅞	12
775	Shattuck & Arizona	26½	25½	26
575	South Utah	35c	32c	32c
140	St. Mary's Land	43	43	43
1,245	Superior	33	31	31
2,281	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2¼	2 11-16
237	Tamarack	34	31	31½
525	Trinity	5¼	4⅞	5
610	Tuolumne	3¼	3	3¼
774	U. S. Smelting	42	39¼	42
194	U. S. Smelting pf.	49½	49	49¼
425	Utah Apex	2⅛	2	2
820	Utah Consolidated	10½	10	10¼
50	Utah Copper	55½	54	54⅝
840	Victoria	2	1⅝	1⅝
890	Winona	3½	3½	3½
826	Wolverine	67⅜	65	67½
355	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
49,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¼	89	89
25,000	A. T. & T. 4½s, w. i.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2,000	At., T. & St. Fe gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	62¼	62	62¼
1,000	Cent. Leather 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	100	100	100
38,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
12,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100½	100	100⅛
2,000	Dom. Coal 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1918	100	100	100
6,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	113	112¾	112¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
7,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	92¼	91¾	92¼
8,000	N. Y. Dock 1923	96	95⅝	96
2,000	U. Fruit 4½s, 1925	95¼	95½	95½
14,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜

* Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The following is the local weekly financial stock report:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
478	Alliance Ins.	15½	15	15½
690	Amal. Copper	74½	71¾	71⅞
200	American Can	31½	31½	31½
20	American Loco.	39½	39½	39⅝
230	American Milling	2	2	2
137	American Rwys.	40¼	40	40⅜
124	Amer. Rwys. pf.	104	103½	104
125	American Smelt.	73¼	71⅝	73¼
87	Bald. Loco. pf.	104½	104	104
28	Camb. Iron	44½	44½	44½
447	Camb. Steel	51¾	51¼	51¼
20	Cons. & Ohio	77¾	77¼	77¼
6	Cons. Tr. N. J.	74½	74½	74½
100	Corn Products	13¼	13¼	13¼
757	Elec. Stor.	53¼	52½	53½
5	Fkd. & Schk.	86¾	86½	86¾
3,781	Gen. Asphalt	40¼	39	40
439	Gen. Asphalt pf.	75¼	74	74⅝
230	Harwood Elec.	28	28	28
6	Hunt. & B. T.	10	10	10
273	Hunt. & B. T. pf.	30⅞	30	30½
587	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	22	21⅝	21⅝
100	Interborough-Met.	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Kent Sec. pf.	72½	72½	72½
50	Key Tel	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
60	Lake Sup.	31	31	31
111	Leh. Nav.	92	91	92
177	Leh. Nav. tr. ctfs.	92¼	91½	92
147	Leh. Val.	80⅜	79 13-16	80 11-16
1,465	Leh. Val. Tr.	16⅝	15⅝	16
2,026	Leh. Val. Tr. pref.	34½	33	33⅜
5	Lit. Schuyl.	56¼	56¼	56¼
64	Minehill	57½	57¼	57¼
58	Nor. Penna.	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,649	Penna.	61 5-16	60 15-16	61 5-16
120	Penna. Salt.	107	106½	107
80	Penna. Stl. pf.	93	93	93
66	Phila. Co.	49½	49½	49½
995	Phila. Co. pf.	44	43½	43½
9,525	Phila. Elec.	25¾	22⅝	23⅛
22	Phila. R. T.	27	26¾	26¾
1,999	Phila. R. T. tr. ctfs.	27¾	27½	27½
131	Phila. Trac.	83½	82⅞	83¼
1,729	Read.	82 13-16	80 15-16	82 5-16
150	Rock Island	22½	21¼	22½
200	Rock Island pf.	40½	37⅝	40½
4,064	Tono. Bel. pf.	8 5-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
2,986	Tono. Mining	6 1-16	5⅝	6
10	Union Pac.	157¼	157¼	157¼
410	Union Trac.	51	50¾	50⅝
1,825	Union Gas Imp.	90	89⅝	89⅝
32,643	U. S. Steel	63½	61⅞	63¼
86	W. J. & S. S.	51¾	51½	51½
245	War. Ir. & St.	11	11	11
180	West. Coal	77	76	77
112	York Railway	12½	12½	12½
125	York Ry. pf.	37	36¾	37

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with the high, low and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4015	Atl. Coast Line rights	3	2⅜	2 15-16
30	American Bonding	89¼	89¼	89¼
60	Baltimore & O. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Baltimore & Ohio com.	104½	104½	104½
10	Baltimore & O. pf.	86	86	86
235	Baltimore Trust	159	157½	159
5	Bank of Commerce	31	31	31
825	Baltimore Elec. pf.	46½	46	46½
225	Colonial Trust	29	29	29
285	Consolidation Coal	104	102¾	102¾
370	Con. Gas, Elec. Li. & P.	119½	118½	118¾
905	Con. G., E. L. & P. pf.	119½	119	119½
100	Citizens Bank	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	Continental Trust	218	218	218
20	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
1285	Fidelity & Deposit	177	175	176½
80	G. B. S. Brewing	3½	3	3½
2780	Hous. O. com. tr. ctfs.	20¾	18¾	20
260	Hous. O. pf. tr. ctfs.	67¾	67½	67½
25	Mer. & Min. T. V. T.	70	70	70
25	Mercantile Trust	158	157½	157¾
25	Marine Bank	43½	43½	43½
975	Mer.-Mech. Bank	31½	30¾	31½
20	Munsey Trust	101	100¾	101
110	Maryland Trust	122½	*118	*118
25	Maryland Casualty	105	105	105
10	Northern Central	122¼	122	122¾
35	Norfolk & Rail. & Light	26	26	26
2360	Penn. Water & Pow.	72	69¾	70
600	Seaboard Air Line	20	18¾	19¾
150	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47¾	46½	47¾
35	Union Bank	137	137	137
770	United Railways	23¾	23¼	23¼
20	Union Trust	66¼	66¼	66¼
35	Western Bank	39	39	39
10	Wash., Bal. & A. pf.	36	36	36

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50	Am. Sewer Pipe	12¾	12¾	12¾
.....	Am. Water. & G. pf.	97	97	97
340	Caney River Gas	40¼	38	39⅞
40	Citizens' Traction	54	54	54
1,635	Columbia Gas & Elec.	15⅜	15	15⅜
50	Con. Ice pf.	47½	47½	47½
610	Crucible Steel	16⅛	16	16
305	Crucible Steel pf.	93½	93	93
415	Independent Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾
418	Independent Brew. pf.	27½	25¾	25½
700	La Belle Iron	47¼	46¾	47
1,555	Mfrs. Light & Heat	50	49¾	49¾
110	Nat. Fireproofing	7¾	7¼	7¼
520	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	30	29¾	30
475	Ohio Fuel Oil	15½	15¾	15¾
102	Ohio Fuel Supply	45¾	45	45¾
840	Oklahoma Gas	74	68¾	72
170	Pittsburgh Brewing	8	8	8
280	Pittsburgh Brew. pf.	37¼	36	36
35	Pitts. Oil & Gas	8½	8⅝	8⅝
45	Pitts. Plate Glass	102	101½	102
5,800	Pitts. Silver Peak	65c	62c	65c
2,080	Pure Oil	15½	15	15
2,450	San Toy	27c	25c	25c
1,055	Tonopah Ext.	2	2	2
900	Union Switch & Sig.	125	122	125
1,130	U. S. Steel	63⅞	62¾	63⅞
158	Westing. Air Brake	138	138	138
1,215	Westing. Electric	37½	36½	36½
150	Westing. Electric pf.	60	59¾	59¾
215	Westing. Machine	31	31	31
150	West Penn. Traction	33¾	33½	33¾

BANKS.

15	Duquesne National	240

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A good deal of the discussion in the financial district last week centred about the probable future of great industrial combinations, particularly those in the form of holding companies. This, of course, is a subject which has been much in the minds of the Stock Exchange, and of Wall Street generally, for no short period past, but specific developments of the past week gave special point to this matter as a factor in shaping stock market sentiment. It was characteristic of the attitude which has lately prevailed that the reports which preceded the introduction into the New Jersey Legislature of the new corporation laws proposed by Mr. Wilson should have put a much more radical interpretation upon those proposals than was justified by actual perusal of the bills which were introduced at Trenton at midweek. New Jersey proposes in these laws to adopt a new policy in respect to the powers granted to corporations chartered in that State, but it does not seek to do away with the companies already organized under New Jersey laws. What had been feared, and this fear found reflection in prices early in the week, was that holding companies would be entirely done away with in that State, and that industrial combinations now in that form would have to seek charters elsewhere, or else go through reorganization, which might entail considerable hardship. It was a distinct relief to the stock market to learn that the legislation proposed by Mr. Wilson looks to setting up a new policy for the future rather than to the undoing of what the State has permitted in the past. This was naturally regarded as reflecting the desire on Mr. Wilson's part to bring about these changes without unduly disturbing existing business arrangements. This was very different from what many in Wall Street had expected.

The response to this favorable turn of affairs was a sharp rise in the price of several holding companies' stocks, including Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel. But even as the market was congratulating itself that its fears in this matter of corporation legislation in a State which harbors most of the industrial combinations listed on the Stock Exchange had been unfounded, it was confronted with new fears regarding the fate of at least one of the great holding companies. The testimony of Mr. Corey in the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation was widely regarded as going further toward substantiating the Government's contention in this suit than any testimony heretofore given in this proceeding. Mr. Corey testified that as a matter of fact the United States Steel Corporation was a party to an international rail agreement; that it had participated in purchases of pig iron for the purpose of influencing the price of steel products, and that the formation of various trade committees under the leadership of the Steel Corporation had the effect of establishing an understanding between the Steel Corporation and outside steel makers in respect to prices. The facts regarding the relationship between the Steel Corporation and the independent companies testified to by Mr. Corey were not of themselves materially different from those which had previously been described before the Stanley Committee and elsewhere by Judge Gary and others of the Steel Corporation management, but the purpose and effect of these relationships as described by the Chairman of the corporation differed radically from the view regarding them expressed by Mr. Corey, who was formerly President of the corporation and is still one of its Directors. Mr. Corey's testimony when the court takes the record of the case under advisement, will, of course, be weighed in the light of all other testimony, including that to be submitted in behalf of the corporation, but there can be no doubt that many looked upon Mr. Corey's testimony of last week as leaving little uncertainty regarding the outcome of this suit.

Very naturally those who have convinced themselves that the present organization of the United States Steel Corporation cannot outlast the Government suit for its dissolution are drawing inferences regarding the character of dissolution upon which the Government is likely to insist in the event of its winning its suit. The stand taken by the Government in the Union Pacific case is accepted as establishing the fact that no form of dissolution is to be regarded as acceptable from the public's standpoint which changes the form without sufficiently changing the substance of control. One hears frequently these days the assertion that the public wants no more dissolutions of the kind which was attained in the suit against the Standard Oil Company. The forward position taken by the Attorney General in passing on proposals regarding the separation of the Southern Pacific from the Union Pacific is coming to be regarded as typical of what will be required in the future. Fortunately it does not follow even when this view is accepted that any real harm will necessarily come to the properties affected by dissolution decrees even if these be carried out in a spirit of firmness if, indeed, not of sternness. Even among those who were for a time worrying much over the outcome of the Union-Southern Pacific separation there are those who now express the view that the future of neither property will be seriously affected by their enforced separation. It would be futile, however, not to draw the necessary distinction between the effect of the separation of two such railroad systems as the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and the disintegration of great industrial combinations, where real disintegration might lead to a much keener degree of competition than can possibly occur under prevailing conditions between one railroad system and another. It has been said more than once that the stock market has of late to an unusual extent been under the influence of the uncertainties of the future. One of these uncertainties has to do with the outcome of this Steel Corporation suit and of other similar suits, and last week's incidents served to emphasize this particular feature of the outlook.

In an effort to meet changing conditions and to lessen, if possible, the uncertainties directly affecting itself, the Stock Exchange is engaged at the task of bringing into workable shape the many inchoate ideas regarding reform which have lately been expressed publicly, or in private among the membership of the Exchange. It is being advanced as a practical objection to some of these proposals that they would require of the Stock Exchange results which can only be obtained by legislation. Some would have the Exchange put an end to a Director's speculating in the securities of his own company; others would prohibit all manipulation of the stock market, and still others would have the Exchange insist upon a larger degree of publicity of corporation affairs—to mention only a few of the various reforms which are being more or less seriously discussed. Those who do not see in this argument a sufficient answer to the demand for changes along these lines express the view that if high standards in these matters were set up by the Stock Exchange it would have, at least, a strong moral influence which would give much impetus to a modification of past or existing tendencies which are at variance with the ideals to which these reforms would give effect. Certainly it would seem that the Stock Exchange could hold corporations to compliance with rules regarding publicity of their affairs which the Exchange has already established. The management of the Exchange needs no greater power than it already has to obtain greater publicity than now is given to the affairs of listed companies. Some of these go as far as any one has yet suggested should be required, but others fall far short of the highest existing standard in this matter of informing their stockholders and the public at large regarding their affairs.

A situation which has been a potent influence in the securities market the world over, though our own has been less directly affected than those of Europe, passed to a new stage last week in the submission by the Turkish Government to the peace terms of the Balkan allies and the consequent overthrow of that Government. The war, as a consequence, may be resumed, but quite as likely as not, the Turkish protest against yielding to the European powers will run its course without the renewal of bloodshed. Much depends in respect to the immediate future of the security markets upon the time and form of the settlement which must in the end come in this Balkan situation, but the markets will needs have to remember that some of the problems to which this war in Southeastern Europe has given rise will outlast the formal declaration of peace. This is especially true of the financial problems connected with the placing of the Governmental loans which must needs be floated to meet the expenses of war.

Increasing ease in money in the United States has made it possible for us to spare gold easily for the benefit of the foreign markets. The European bank statements begin to reflect the gold exports from the United States, and a continuance of this movement will go further toward strengthening the money position in Europe against the demands which those markets will have to meet during the next few months. The flow of cash from the interior to New York was in much diminished volume last week, but the situation as a whole suggests a continuance of the ease which has been established in our money market since the beginning of the year. An expansion in trade here would, of course, change the monetary outlook, but few if any feel justified in counting at this time on an increase in the volume of business.

PARIS LOOKING FOR A BOOM.

Conditions Are Ripe, but the Eastern Crisis Restrains Investors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Bourse is in splendid condition for a boom, owing to the absence of a bull account and the plentiful money reserve, with capitalists only waiting the first general rally to re-enter the market.

Most of the operators thought the beginning of the boom had come on Thursday, when it was generally believed a cessation of the Balkan hostilities was at hand. A plentiful buying of those stocks most affected heretofore showed the return of long absent investors, and prices were marked up generally. Expectations collapsed on Friday morning, and although conditions were slightly better yesterday, anxiety still exists concerning the future course of events at Constantinople.

Prices are now lower than last week's closing. From 1865 Rios dropped to 1800, and after innumerable fluctuations closed at 1825.

CAUTION RULES IN LONDON.

Stock Dealings Small Because of the Political Crisis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Political developments continue to dominate the Stock Exchange. Business men, rendered cautious by their previous disappointments, are not disposed to operate until the Balkan business is definitely cleared up.

Thursday saw an all around advance in quotations on the news that peace was in sight, and the bears rushed into cover everywhere. But the public, fortunately, held aloof, for Friday's news of the revolution in Turkey brought stocks down again. The movement in either direction was only moderate.

The week ended with a better undertone, but business was almost at a standstill, while the fate of Turkey is undecided.

A feature of the week has been the excitement provided by the Marconi shares. When the company took the step of asking the Government to rescind their contract, the bears began to cover, and the shares, which last year rose on the announcement of the contract, became active and higher.

Americans continued to suffer from their own troubles, and even on Thursday failed to share in the general advance, although they had a recovery earlier in the week over the proposed anti-trust legislation in New Jersey.

BERLIN MARKET NERVOUS.

Speculators Are Keeping Out Owing to the Political Uncertainty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Nervousness, due to the excessive uncertainty in the market, is the dominant feeling on the Boerse. Speculators still abstain from participation in market operations, and there is no prospect of improvement. Calculations are daily upset by the dangerous shifting policy of the powers.

The prospects for mining industrials are excellent. The consumption of coke has reached a maximum. Crude iron production is extraordinarily active, as Russia is reducing her tariff on iron in order to supply her own deficiency. The iron industry generally is engaged to the limit of its production.

Absence of speculation is temporarily strengthening the money market, but the heavy issues expected when the political situation clears are likely to hinder radical improvement.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transactions on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 25, with price changes for the week, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
19,300	Am. T. & T. rts.	25-32	⅝	⅝	..
6,100	B.-Am. Tob.	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅝
750	Brown S. pf.	102½	100¼	102½	+ 3½
875	Con. Rub. Tire.	22	20	20½	+ 2½
25	Con. R. T. pf.	75	75	75	+16
925	Emerson-B.	63½	64½	65½	— 1
600	Houston Oil	19½	19	19	+ ½
205	Man. Shirt Co. pf., w. i.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
5,200	M. of Am., new.	6	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	*Mays Oil	19	18	19	..
60	Mc. A. & F. pf.	102	102	102	..
1,495	S. Oil of N. J.	437	427	433	+ 5
900	Tob. Prod. pf.	96⅜	95	95	..
10,900	U. Cigar Stores, w. i.	110	106⅞	108¼	+ ½
600	U. Cigar Stores pf., w. i.	118¼	117½	118	+ 1
18,700	U. S. Hair pf.	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
500	U. S. Light & Heat, new	12	11¼	11½	— ½
1,600	Willys Over'd.	72⅝	72	72⅝	— ⅛
630	Willys O. pf.	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
	RAILROADS.				
585	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
10,000	St. Paul rights.	3-16	⅛	3-16	..
	MINING.				
2,500	Alaska G. M.	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
5,400	*Beaver Con.	43	41	43	— 1
17,900	*Big Four	84	80	82	— 1
2,100	Bessie Gold D.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
400	Bessie G. D. pf.	6½	5½	6½	..
12,300	Braden Copper.	9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14,500	Chesterf'd Cop.	10	8½	10	+ 2
5,300	*C. O. D. Con.	8½	8	8	..
200	Davis-D. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	— ⅛
2,000	*Dia. Daisy	4½	4½	4½	— ½
12,000	*Dia. Blk. Butte	5	4	4½	— ½
5,200	El Paso, new.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
8,900	*Ely Con.	12	11	12	+ 1
250	First Nat. Cop.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
5,100	*Florence	48	40	41	— 6
3,700	Giroux Mining.	3½	3⅝	3 7-16	..
50	Gold Hill Con.	¼	¼	¼	..
12,000	Goldfield Min.	6	6	6	..
1,020	Gr.-Can., new.	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
16,000	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	5½	5	5½	+ ½
19,000	*Jumbo Ext.	37	33	37	+ ½
4,200	Kerr Lake	3⅛	2⅞	3 1-16	+ ⅛
2,850	La Rose Con.	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+7-16
1,500	L. Cr. C. D.	3½	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅝
2,200	Mason V., new	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ¼
4,615	McK.-Dar'gh	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	+1-16
7,900	*Mutual M. Co.	66	57	66	+ 3
10,300	Nevada Hills.	1⅝	1 7-16	1 9-16	— ⅛
7,700	*N. J. M. Co.	18	16	18	+ 1
1,400	Nipissing M.	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3,150	*N. Butte Dev.	37½	28	37½	+ 7½
2,200	Pacific Sm.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
6,175	P. S. & R. w.i.	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
400	S. U. M. & M.	⅝	5-16	⅝	..
2,850	Stewart M.	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅞	—1-16
35,600	*Tono. Merger.	91	86	88	— 4
3,800	Tono. Ext.	2 1	15-16	1 15-16	—5-16
1,275	T. M. of Nev.	6 1-16	5⅞	5 15-16	..
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
50	Trinity Cop.	5	5	5	—1-16
500	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
920	Tuo. Copper.	3⅝	3 3-16	3½	+ ¼
2,400	Union Mines.	3-16	⅛	3-16	..
9,900	W. E. Cons.	1½	1 5-16	1⅝	—3-16
5,000	*W. Sliv. M.	18	16	17	+ 1

*Sells cents per share.

BONDS.

$65000	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	104	103½	103⅞	+ ⅛
370000	B. & O. con. 4½s.	97⅛	96¾	97	+ ¼
21000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	198	185	190	+ 6
12000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	195	186	195	+11
64000	B. R. T. 5% notes.	97 1-16	96⅞	97	—1-16
122000	Can. So. 5s w. i.	107½	107¼	107⅜	— ⅛
37000	Chi. El. new 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
3000	Con. Rub. T. 4s	63	63	63	+ 3
18000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960.	100 99	15-16	100	—1-16
25000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962.	100 98	15-16	99 15-16	...
350000	St. P. con. 4½s.	104	102½	104	..
48000	West. Pac. 5s.	87	86	86½	— ½

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotation on Saturday:

70	95	American Coal	83	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Am. Snuff pf.	111½	Aug. 20
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	107	Oct. 31
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
..	44½	Associated Oil	40½	Nov. 13
114	115	Buff., Roch. & P.	115¼	Dec. 19
125	140	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	130	July 23
110	115	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	114½	Nov. 6
125	135	C., St. P., M. & O.	130	Dec. 20
..	..	Cleve. & Pittsburgh.	*167½	Oct. 17
68	72	Col. South. 1st pf.	72	Nov. 25
63	70	Col. Southern 2d pf.	68½	Dec. 11
74	86	Crex Carpet	84	Dec. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33	Nov. 12
..	94½	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	93	June 18
4	10	Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	5	May 13
100	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105	Feb. 16
..	98	DuPont Powder pf.	98	Dec. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*67	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95	July 16
108	117	George W. Helme pf.	115	Sep. 24
..	..	Granby Consolidated.	74⅛	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & Western	85	Mar. 24
..	150	Hocking Valley	150	Aug. 14
9	12	Iowa Central	12	Dec. 9
50	..	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	53	May 16
70	77½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	67	Dec. 18
11	14	Lake Erie & Western.	12	Dec. 11
..	..	Manhattan Beach	2	Oct. 3
82½	85	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	84	Dec. 18
168	178	Morris & Essex ($50).	175⅛	May 16
60	65	N. Ry. of Mex. 1st pf.	63	Dec. 26
15	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 5
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24¼	Sep. 22
99	..	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st p.	103	Mar. 26
80¼	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	85	Sep. 16
15	20	New York Dock.	18	Dec. 9
32	42	New York Dock pf.	32	Dec. 20
..	..	New York & Harlem.	355	June 20
118	128	N. Y., L. & Western.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State R. pf.	*92	June 24
83	92	Norfolk & West. pf.	88⅛	Dec. 27
96	101½	Pacific T. & T. pf.	100	Dec. 6
210	..	Phelps, D. & C. pf.	215½	Aug. 15
98	102	Philadelphia Co. ($50).	100	Dec. 6
105	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	169½	July 19
..	..	Rome, W. & Og.	*125½	Feb. 20
106	110	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13
101	103	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100½	Dec. 26
77	81	S. R., M. & O. ctfs.	86	Mar. 12
138¾	145	Twin City R. T. pf.	145	Mar. 9
250	300	Weyman-Bruton	275	Nov. 15

*Less than 100 shares.

STOCK MARKET SUMMARY.

Week Ended Jan. 25.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Monday	817,334	471,942	588,230
Tuesday	850,419	536,146	306,423
Wednesday	524,332	380,406	443,873
Thursday	371,576	241,088	224,747
Friday	264,082	443,620	417,365
Saturday	79,960	405,634	245,814
Total week	1,797,703	2,267,186	2,181,464
Year to date	3,635,296	8,915,050	5,441,908

BONDS, (Par Value.)

Monday	$1,844,500	$6,549,000	$3,278,000
Tuesday	2,005,500	4,616,500	6,001,500
Wednesday	1,799,500	5,962,500	6,883,000
Thursday	2,798,500	5,770,500	2,730,000
Friday	2,005,500	3,648,500	2,224,500
Saturday	1,283,000	2,654,000	1,913,000
Total week	$11,736,500	$29,202,000	$23,730,000
Year to date	43,183,000	101,193,500	80,833,000

In detail the week's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 27, '12.	Jan. 25, '13.	Decrease.
Railroad & mis. stocks	2,267,005	1,707,655	559,350
Bank stocks	181	48	133
Railroad & mis. bonds	$28,517,500	$11,287,500	$17,230,000
Gov't bonds	138,500	154,000	*15,500
State bonds	320,000	60,000	260,000
City bonds	226,000	235,000	*9,000
Total bds.	$29,202,000	$11,736,500	$17,455,500

*Increase.

The Purpose of Investment

The considerations which should govern a man in making an investment differ with the purpose for which the investment is intended.

Safety must always be the primary essential; but the other factors may vary in their relative importance. To the manufacturer or merchant, the possession by a bond of a broad and active market, which assures its quick reconvertibility into cash, is often of more paramount consequence than the rate of income to be derived from the investment. For investors differently situated, it may be wiser to subordinate marketability to the obtainment of a larger interest return. This is but an example of one of the many factors to be considered in the selection of securities.

Our advice is at the service of investors and trustees, and we shall be glad to assist them in procuring investment issues which fulfill the particular purpose for which the investment was required.

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Price 97 and interest

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15 Corn Exchange Bank
20 East River National Bank
10 Lawyers Mortgage
10 Mechanics & Metals Nat'l. Bank
10 Market & Fulton Nat'l. Bank
10 Nassau Nat'l. Bank, Brooklyn
10 National Park Bank
10 Union Exchange National
FOR SALE
20 Astor Trust
10 Bankers Trust Co.
20 Bank of Metropolis
10 Central Trust Co.
15 Equitable Trust Co.
10 Guaranty Trust Co.
10 Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
15 Hanover National Bank
10 Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
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10 Crescent Pipe Line — 15 Atlantic Refining
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10 Southern Pipe Line — 5 Colonial Oil
5 South Penn Oil — 10 Galena Signal Com.
10 S. O. of Indiana — 1 Solar Refining
25 Vacuum Oil — 5 S. O. of Kansas
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‖Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19	29½
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	59	62
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	80	85
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1¾	Q	Feb. 1, 13	45	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	65	68½
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	83½	86
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,100,100	3	S	F. & A.	98	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	74	75½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P 1st s. f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	75	85
Do common.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40....	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Au. E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90½	91½
Do ref. ex.5s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104¾
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	45
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls El. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.& P.Co. 1st 5s, '51....	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	77	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	122	125½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110⅞	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	64	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Cleve'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100	101
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	90	90¾
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	75	76
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	99⅝	101b
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor. Do preferred	2,500,000	¼	Q	J. & J.	34	..
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	80	83
Exc. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Fed. L. & T. Co	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do preferred	4,750,000	..	..	.....	82	83
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	82	84
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	92½b	95b
Guanaj.P. & E. Do preferred	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Do 6s, '32....	3,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	83
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84	86
Do deb.6s,'17	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	104½
L.&O.Div.1st5s	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
B.&L.Div.1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.F.D.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Int. Trac. 4s,'49	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70¾
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	80¼
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	9,543,980	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Do 1st r. 5s	9,407,500	..	..	.....	18	20
Do cv. 6s, '12	10,200,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	41
K. C. Belt L. 6s	5,478,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103¼	104
Kan. C. West.5s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	80
K.C. Met. St.Ry1 cn.ex.1st 5s, '51	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	85
K. C. & Westpt.1 1st 5s, 1926..	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Kan. G. & E. pf.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Kan. Tr. of N.J.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	97½b	100b
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1½	Q	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Do 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	Nov 15,12	92½b	95b
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,488,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95b	97½b
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s ..	2,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99½	101¼
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	101¾	102¼
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	88½
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'd M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	84
Do deb. 5s,'54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	80
N. Ont. L. & P.	4,585,000	V	V	V	16	20
Do preferred	2,400,000	..	..	Dec 31, 12	60	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Nor. St. Power. Do pf. ex div	5,975,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	8,886,700	††3¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	84½	86
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Ont. P. stock...	7,862,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
Ontario Trans'mis. 1st 5s, 1945..	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	95¼
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,888,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92¼
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ottum. R.& L.pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	92½b	95b
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	101¾
Port. Gen. El.5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99¼
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub U Cor.($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	107½	109
Do pf. ($50)..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$48	$52
Rep. R. & L. Co	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do preferred	5,200,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Roch Ry. & L.5s	6,380,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	78	80
tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78½	82
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29..	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal Ed'n Co	10,043,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Spgfld (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G.& E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$21½	$22½
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 10, 12	$50	$51
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tenn. R., L.&P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	22¼	24¼
Do preferred	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	1¾	78
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do 5s of '23..	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	93	95
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	98
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
United Util..... Do preferred	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	94
Utica & M'h'k	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
V. Ry. 4½s,'41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 18	100	102½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do con. 4s,'51	8,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	86	87
Wash.-Va. Ry..	10,244,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 12	90¾	91½
Do preferred	1,878,000	1½	S	M. & S.	84½	84½
W. Cit.G.& El.pf	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	90	93½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Asked.
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18	21½
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	48	50
West Penn. Rys 5s of '51.....	¥	5	S	A. & O.	101	101¾
West. St. G.& E.	3,503,000	4	..	.....	53	59
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	93b	98b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Jan. 25, 1913. Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	51¾	52½
Do pf. ($50).	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	58	54
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	12	M	Jan 20, 13	197	203
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	98	100
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	106	111
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	142½	146½
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	40	50
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	75	85
Am. Screw....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15,12	151	157
Am. Steel F. 6s.	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	69½	72
Am. Typef'ders.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	49	51
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	100	102
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 13	112½	116½
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co..	6,000,000	1	V	Feb 1, 12	29	32
Do 6s	3,535,000	3	S	J. & J.	71	73
Bab. & Wilcox..	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	101½	102½
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	75	83
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	120	120½
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	120	121
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 12	106¾	107¾
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9⅝
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	185	195
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	185	195
B.R.T. 5% notes					96⅞	97
Cellulois	5,925,000	‡3½	Q	Dec 31, 12	137	141
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	25	30
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡10	Q	Dec. 2, 12	650	680
Computing-Tabulating Rec... Do 6s	10,457,218	..	..	.....	49½	50½
	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	80½	81½
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
	1,149,500	..	..	.....	70	80
Crooker-Wh'ler. Do preferred	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	96	99
	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	104	107
Hav. Tobacco..	29,780,700	..	..	.....	4	5
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	8	15
Houston Oil.... Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	20
		..	..	.....	67½	68
Int. Nickel.....	88,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	141	142
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	106	107
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	95	97
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 12	88	89½
L. V. Coal Sales	6,060,800	2½	Q	Jan 20, 13	210	225
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Man. Sht. W.... Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	68
	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 12	101	103
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	5¾
Mays Oil ($1)..	875,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡6	Q	Dec 31, 12	216	220
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	95
Otis Elevator... Do preferred	6,871,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	80½	82
	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	99	101
Park & Tilf. 6s	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	4,628,800	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,13	560	600
Do preferred	2,250,000	3	Q	Jan 15, 13	186	195
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 12	200	207
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	106	108
Sal. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 28, 12	116½	117½
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 13	806	810
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 28, 12	35	40
	800,000	4	S	Dec 28, 12	108	112
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 15, 12	433	434
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	77	80
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104¾	105½
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	83½	85
	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	103	105
Do 2d pf.....	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	100	102
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Nov 11,12	111	114
Do common..	750,000	..	..	.....	105	111
U. S. Motor.... Do preferred	12,193,350	..	..	.....	1-16	¼
	11,491,133	2¼	Q	Jul 15, 11	¼	1
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.....	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102⅜
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86⅛	86¾

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 13	360	400
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 13	500	510
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 2, 13	490	..
Columbia-Knickerbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 12	545	560
Central	3,000,000	‡14	Q	Jan. 2, 13	1020	1080
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 28, 12	800	810
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 12	515	525
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 12	1275	1310
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡5	S	Jan. 2, 13	218	226
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 30, 12	225	250
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan. 2, 13	300	315
Guaranty (new)	10,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 12	600	612
Guardian	500,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Hamilton	500,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 16, 07	120	..
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	130	142
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 12	525	..
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co...	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 13	205	212
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	130	140
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 13	355	365
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 12	440	450
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	140	150
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 13	155	..
New York.....	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 12	625	635
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 12	1050	1080
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 12	295	305
T. Guar. & Tr..	5,000,000	9	Q	Dec 31, 12	495	505
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 13	1290	1305
U. S. Mtg & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 12	465	475
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 13	1100	1120
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 13	375	..
Windsor	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 20, 10	180	185

*New stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

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|---

ENGINEERS.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.
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REGISTRATION NOT TRUE AUTO COUNT

Actual Census of "Live" Machines in U. S. Puts the Total at About 750,000.

While there is no question of the phenomenal growth and vigor of the automobile industry, it is also true that too optimistic accounts of the proportions it has attained have been prevalent of late. This is, perhaps, due as much to lack of knowledge as to design, because automobile statistics are somewhat misleading. Automobile registration is not a just basis on which to reckon the number of actual machines in use in the various States. This is apparent when the cars actually in use are checked up. By this process a considerable discrepancy has been discovered by the Auto Directories Company between the registration figures and the "live car" figures.

Thus in New York State the registration is 103,477, but from this a total of 12,800 must be deducted to cover taxicab numbers, dealers' and official numbers and licenses turned in. In New York, therefore, there are 91,177 "live machines." In some of the other States even greater proportionate discrepancies have been discovered. In California, which is frequently said to have the greatest number of machines per capita, the registration is 86,714, whereas in actual service there are but 38,960. Indiana is also decidedly misleading in this regard, having 64,000 registrations, although the actual total is 25,197. Nebraska is another State in which the process of careful counting has reduced the estimated total by a great margin, since the registration there amounts to 83,277, but the actual count shows only 16,500.

It is said by those who have been conducting this census that there are probably not more than 750,000 automobiles now in condition of active service in the entire country. The methods of some of the States in the matter of registration have been in part responsible for the errors in the total estimate, since in several the first license issued bore a high number. In Georgia, for instance, the first license issued was 4,000. It is evident that this would reduce the apparent total by that number.

Those interested in the progress of automobiles assert that the publication of actual figures is of more real service to the industry than that of inflated figures. Certain it is that even the total arrived at by the actual count is sufficiently great to indicate the enormous vitality of the motor vehicle business.

MONTGOMERY WARD STOCK.

Issue of $10,000,000 Preferred for Opening of New York Store.

Montgomery Ward & Co., the mail order merchandise house, which has had a large business in Chicago for forty years, and which will establish a store in this city, has decided to issue 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock amounting to $10,000,000. The issue will be offered by Robert Fleming & Co. in London and by Lee, Higginson & Co. in this country. Half of the issue has already been taken by the First Security Company of the First National Bank of this city.

The company will have no mortgage debt nor bills payable, nor may any mortgage or lien be placed, nor any additional issue of preferred stock be made, except upon the majority vote of the holders of outstanding preferred stock. The Board of Directors of the new New York corporation will be A. Montgomery Ward, President; W. C. Thorne, C. H. Thorne, J. W. Thorne, G. A. Thorne, R. J. Thorne, C. H. Norton, Vice-President of the First National Bank in New York, and John R. Morton, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

Preliminary to the opening of the branch in this city Montgomery Ward & Co. was incorporated under the laws of New York at Albany on Saturday last.

ISTHMUS TRADE GROWS.

Year's Dealings of $125,000,000 Between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The value of the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States by way of the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec in the last year was $125,000,000. This trade, which has grown greatly within recent years, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day, seems likely to increase still further with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The record for the five months ending with November shows that $24,500,000 worth of merchandise passed from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast by way of the Tehuantepec Railroad and $5,000,000 worth by way of the Panama Railroad, while the value of merchandise passing from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic by way of the Tehuantepec Line was about $14,330,000 and by way of the Panama Line $3,750,000. This indicates that the total value of the traffic for the half year ended Dec. 31 was approximately $30,000,000 westbound across the Tehuantepec route and $6,000,000 by way of the Panama Line and of eastbound coming from the Pacific Coast ports and Hawaii, $16,000,000 by way of Tehuantepec, and $4,500,000 by way of Panama.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Ruling Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Jan. 20	2¼@3	2½	3⅛@4	3⅛@4	4¼@4½
Jan. 21	2 @3	2½	3¼@3½	3¾	4¼
Jan. 22	2 @3	2½	3¼@3½	3⅝@4	4 @4½
Jan. 23	2¼@3	2¾	3¼@3½	3⅝@4	4 @4½
Jan. 24	2 @2¾	2¾	3½@3⅝	4 @4½	4 @4½
Jan. 25	2¾	2¾	3½@3¾	4 @4¼	4 @4½
W'k's rge.	2 @3	2¾	3¼@4	3⅝@4¼	3¾@4½

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2@2¾; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2½@2¾; 90 days, 3@3¼.

Year to Date.—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3¼@6; 90 days, 3⅝@6; six months, 3¾@5½.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@4; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3½; 90 days, 2¼@3½; six months, 3@3¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Jan. 20	4 11-16@4¾	4⅝@4 11-16	4½	4
Jan. 21	4 11-16@4¾	4⅝@4 11-16	4½	4
Jan. 22	4¾	4 11-16@4¾	4½	4
Jan. 23	4 11-16@4¾	4⅝	4½	4
Jan. 24	4¾	4⅝@4 11-16	4½	4
Jan. 25	4¾	4⅝@4 11-16	4½	4

BANK RATES.

	P. C.	When Fixed.
England	5	Oct. 17, 1912
Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Denmark	5½	Nov. 15, 1912
Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Austria-Hungary	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bombay	8	Dec. 27, 1912
Bengal	8	Jan. 9, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
Jan. 20	$4.8740	$4.8325	$4.8785
Jan. 21	4.8755	4.8320	4.88
Jan. 22	4.8760	4.8350	4.8820
Jan. 23	4.8770	4.8365	4.8840
Jan. 24	4.8775	4.8370	4.8840
Jan. 25	4.8775	4.8370	4.8840

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8740@$4.8775; 60 days, $4.8320@$4.8370; cable, $4.8785@$4.8840.
Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8720@$4.8760; 60 days, $4.84@$4.8445; cable, $4.8755@$4.8815.
Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8775; 60 days, $4.8006@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8840.
Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8760; 60 days, $4.8315@$4.8445; cable, $4.8680@$4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 20	Par	*5c	*15c	*50c
Jan. 21	Par	*5c	*20c	*50c
Jan. 22	Par	*5c	*20c	*50c
Jan. 23	Par	Par	*25c	*50c
Jan. 24	Par	Par	*25c	*50c
Jan. 25	Par	Par	*25c	*50c

*Premium.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Jan. 20	74⅞	89f 10c	77½	91	86½
Jan. 21	75	89f 17½c	77½	91	86½
Jan. 22	75 1-16	89f 37½c	77½	91½	87
Jan. 23	75⅛	89f 22½c	77½	92	87½
Jan. 24	74⅞	89f	77	90½	85½
Jan. 25	74⅞	89f	77	90½	85½

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Jan. 20	25 19	20 46
Jan. 21	25 19	20 46
Jan. 22	25 20½	20 48
Jan. 23	25 22	20 47½
Jan. 24	25 20½	20 48
Jan. 25	25 20¼	20 48½

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Jan. 20	77 9	76 4½	29 1-16
Jan. 21	77 9	76 4½	29
Jan. 22	77 9	76 4½	28⅞
Jan. 23	77 9	76 4½	28 13-16
Jan. 24	77 9	76 4½	28⅝
Jan. 25	77 9	76 4½	28 9-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Jan. 20	7.00	14.00
Jan. 21	6.75	14.00
Jan. 22	6.95	14.00
Jan. 23	7.25	14.00
Jan. 24	7.25	14.00
Jan. 25	7.25	14.00

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN SYSTEM.

Comparative Statement of Income Account. Month of December.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage operated.	1,496	1,496	.....
Total op. revs.	$1,192,315	$1,086,533	105,782
Total op. exp.	845,682	803,479	42,203
Op. ratio.	70.93	73.95	*3.02
Net op. revenue.	346,633	283,054	63,579
Other income.	6,863	10,298	*3,435
Total income.	353,496	293,352	60,144
Taxes & oth. chgs.	217,142	228,787	*11,645
Net income.	136,354	64,565	71,789
For 6 months to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	7,280,789	6,779,651	501,138
Total op. exp.	5,104,874	4,863,014	241,860
Operating ratio.	70.11	71.73	*1.62
Net op. rev.	2,175,915	1,916,637	259,278
Other income	48,398	67,837	*19,439
Total income	2,224,313	1,984,474	239,839
Taxes & oth. chgs	1,338,353	1,358,431	*20,078
Net income	885,960	626,043	259,917

*Decrease.

Astor Trust Company
A Sterling character and good intentions
alone do not fit an individual for the important position of Executor of your Will. The best legal advice and a wide experience with technical matters relating to trusteeship may be necessary for the avoidance of costly mistakes and needless litigation.
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Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.
Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.
Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

Windsor Trust Company
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HENRY T. SCOTT, Pres't The Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.
JOHN H. STORER, Wood-Harmon Realties Corporations
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Post & Flagg
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Uptown Office Fifth Avenue and 47th Street

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Brooklyn Trust Company
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Over $5,200,000
Main Office, 177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch, Fulton St., corner Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office, Broadway, corner Wall Street
The Brooklyn Trust Company is the sixth oldest in the City of New York, and the oldest, by twenty years, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Its strength and conservatism insure safety to its depositors. Its long experience in the execution of various trusts commends it for appointment as
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More and more people are finding it convenient to keep their Securities and other Valuables uptown instead of downtown.
The Union Trust Company of New York offers unexcelled facilities at moderate prices in the uptown vaults of the Lenox Safe Deposit Company.
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Inspection and patronage are invited.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1888.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
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Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Ked, Chairman Board of Directors.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $220,000,000

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. Paul, located at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present all notes and other claims for payment.
C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier.
Dated December 27th, 1912.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
Sales week Jan. 25	1,707,703	Sales week Jan. 25	$11,736,500
Sales week Jan. 18	2,719,143	Sales week Jan. 18	11,317,000
Sales week Jan. 27, 1912	2,267,186	Sales week Jan. 27, 1912	29,202,000
Sales since Jan. 1, 1913	6,635,296	Sales since Jan. 1, 1913	43,183,000
Same period last year	8,915,050	Same period last year	101,193,500

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 25. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 25, '13.
208	164¾	*150	Jan. 6	140	Jan. 22	140	150	—16¾	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	3	..	140	145	140	145	..	200
..	..	4	Jan. 16	3½	Jan. 15	3¾	4	+ ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 8d pd.	100	16,501,800	.....	..	..	3⅜	3⅞	3	3¾	1¼	700
..	..	12¼	Jan. 15	9½	Jan. 24	10	11½	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. t. r., 8d pd.	100	13,475,200	.....	..	..	10	10	9½	9¾	8	300
92⅜	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	70⅝	Jan. 20	71⅞	72	+ ½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 25, '12	1½	Q	72	75¼	70⅝	71⅞	62¾	177,000
68⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	52	54	+ 2¼	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	97⅞	Jan. 15	97¼	98½	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	98	98¼	98	98¼	91	800
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 7	36¾	37½	+ ¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	36	37¾	36	36½	55⅞	1,400
101¼	90	*85	Jan. 9	*85	Jan. 9	83½	85	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	93¼	Jan. 18	91	95	..	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	4,600,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 16	131⅝	134	+ 2	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	132	132	132	132	138	115
47⅜	11¼	33¼	Jan. 24	25½	Jan. 14	32	32¼	+ 4	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	28	33¼	27	32	12	88,510
126½	90⅝	120	Jan. 23	113½	Jan. 14	118	118¾	+ 2¾	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	114½	120	113¼	118¼	91⅝	10,720
68⅝	49⅜	56⅜	Jan. 2	51½	Jan. 17	52¼	53	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	52⅜	53½	51½	52⅝	51¾	1,900
120	115	116¾	Jan. 21	116½	Jan. 1	117	117¼	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	115⅞	300
90¼	80¾	48⅝	Jan. 6	47½	Jan. 14	48¼	49¼	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
84⅝	75½	78½	Jan. 2	77	Jan. 22	..	77¼	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	77½	77½	77	77	..	400
98	94	*94	Jan. 13	*94	Jan. 13	..	95	..	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
114	108¾	100¼	Jan. 15	100¼	Jan. 15	107¾	110	..	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	48⅜	Jan. 22	48⅜	50½	— 2	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	52⅜	52⅝	48⅝	50	49½	9,520
99¾	95	96⅜	Jan. 10	96⅜	Jan. 7	95½	100	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	Dec. 31, '12	3	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
220	160	164	Jan. 8	160¼	Jan. 2	160½	165	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	8	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7¼	3	5⅛	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	4½	5	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
84	20	28	Jan. 7	24½	Jan. 17	25	28	+ 1¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	28	28¼	28	28¼	21½	200
30⅝	18	24⅝	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 2	23½	25⅜	— ⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	24¼	24⅝	23¼	23½	19½	5,200
17⅞	9¼	10⅞	Jan. 7	10	Jan. 14	10¼	10½	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10	200
43	30	33	Jan. 14	30	Jan. 14	30	31½	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	38½	Jan. 15	39½	40	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	39	40¾	38¾	39	35	3,000
110⅛	103	106⅜	Jan. 2	105	Jan. 15	104	106	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	103⅞	105⅞	103⅝	105⅝	103⅜	100
19¼	4⅜	18	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 14	11	12	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	7⅝	500
69¾	42	61½	Jan. 3	57	Jan. 24	56	59	— 1¼	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,725,000	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	58¼	58⅝	57	57	47⅜	600
91	66½	74½	Jan. 2	68⅜	Jan. 14	71⅞	72	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	Q	71¾	73½	70¾	72	70¾	29,010
109⅜	102⅝	106⅝	Jan. 8	103½	Jan. 16	105	105⅜	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	105½	105½	105¼	105½	104½	350
89¾	84	86	Jan. 9	85⅝	Jan. 9	85⅝	86	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	187⅞	Jan. 14	185	190	+ 2½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 1, '13	$6	Q	189	193	189	190	140	1,715
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	103	105	+ 1	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	3,828,200	Jan. 1, '13	1½	..	105	105	105	105	100	100
44⅝	28	36	Jan. 7	33⅜	Jan. 14	35	36¼	+ 1	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,900	May 15, '11	1¼	Q	34	35	34	35	30	800
133⅛	113½	117½	Jan. 9	113½	Jan. 15	115¼	116	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	115⅜	116¼	115	116½	117⅞	2,102
124	115½	116¼	Jan. 2	115	Jan. 15	115½	115½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	115⅞	115⅞	115	116	114	504
73	56	67¾	Jan. 6	67½	Jan. 15	66½	69	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
149¾	137¾	140	Jan. 3	132	Jan. 17	133	133¼	— ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	834,852,900	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	133¼	133⅝	133	133	139⅞	7,430
124½	105½	120	Jan. 7	116	Jan. 22	116¼	120	— ¼	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Dec. 2, '12	2½	Q	285	290	283¼	287	275	6,500
111⅛	103¼	108⅜	Jan. 6	104½	Jan. 14	105½	105¾	+ ½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,519,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	105	105¼	105	105½	105⅜	840
104½	101⅝	102	Jan. 17	100⅞	Jan. 2	101¾	102½	— 1	American Water Works pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	97	97	97	97	..	100
148½	130¾	133⅝	Jan. 9	128	Jan. 17	129½	130½	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	28	400
60¾	49	53¼	Jan. 8	49	Jan. 17	49	51	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	80½	80¼	80¼	80¼	88	100
106½	102⅜	104	Jan. 10	103¾	Jan. 2	103½	104¼	..	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	25½	250
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	102	Jan. 23	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	108,312,500	Jan. 15, '13	75c	Q	37	38⅝	36¾	37½	35	10,200
88	86¼	88	Jan. 10	84¼	Jan. 24	84	84¾	+ ¼	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,800	Jan. 1, '13	2	Q	116¼	116½	116	116½	106	600
..	..	7-16	Jan. 14	7-32	Jan. 25	..	..	—5-32	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	175,725,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	103¾	8,400
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	1⅛	1⅜	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Aug. 12, '12	2½	SA	101½	102	101½	102	103¾	935
51⅜	27⅝	41¾	Jan. 9	35½	Jan. 15	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅜	Atlantic Coast Line	100	61,306,700	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	129	130	129	130	136¾	1,305
80	56½	71	Jan. 9	65¾	Jan. 15	66½	69	— ¾	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	51	51	50¼	50¾	..	200
94½	76¾	92⅝	Jan. 9	88½	Jan. 23	90½	90⅞	+ ⅝	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	104	104	103⅞	104	103⅜	400
149	137½	137	Jan. 17	137	Jan. 17	137	140	..	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Sep. 8, '12	3	SA	105	106⅜	102	102	104¾	7,320
11¼	7⅞	.8	Jan. 13	7⅛	Jan. 21	7⅛	8	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 8, '12	2	SA	86	86	84½	84½	91	450
40¼	28	29⅝	Jan. 6	29¼	Jan. 10	29	29¾	..	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	5-16	13-32	7-32	7-32	..	25,300
72¼	49¼	54¾	Jan. 2	50⅜	Jan. 6	52⅜	53	— ¼	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..	200
95½	84	88	Jan. 3	83½	Jan. 15	84½	87	+ ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	87½	88⅜	87½	88	81⅞	1,300
283	223½	266⅜	Jan. 17	240⅝	Jan. 17	242¾	242⅞	+ ⅛	Bethlehem Steel

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 25. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 25, '13.
..	..	*170	Jan. 24	*170	Jan. 24	..	190	..	Michigan Central	100	18,788,000	July 29, '12	3	SA	170	170	170	170	..	2
30½	23½	26½	Jan. 4	23	Jan. 14	24½	24¾	+ ¾	Miami Copper	5	8,727,905	Nov. 15, '12	50c	Q	23¾	24¾	23½	24¾	24	2,000
27⅛	18½	23½	Jan. 2	20½	Jan. 17	20½	24	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	10,692,500	July 15, '04	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
51½	44⅞	*45	Jan. 9	*45	Jan. 9	44	47	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	5,616,100	Jan. 15, '10	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
134½	129	142¼	Jan. 9	137½	Jan. 15	135¼	141	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	139½	139½	138½	138½	131⅜	200
160	145½	*150	Jan. 22	*150	Jan. 22	143	150	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,003,400	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	150	150	150	150	148	10
31⅝	25½	29¼	Jan. 7	25⅞	Jan. 14	27¼	28	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	83,300,300	.....	..	..	27	28	26⅜	27	27½	1,700
66	57⅜	63¾	Jan. 7	59¾	Jan. 14	60½	63	+ 2¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 9, '12	2	SA	61	62	61	62	63½	350
47¾	35	43⅝	Jan. 9	40	Jan. 14	41¾	41⅝	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	40½	41⅞	40¾	41¼	39½	8,200
180	160¼	170	Jan. 14	170	Jan. 14	160	175	..	NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	3½	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
161	114	128½	Jan. 3	118¼	Jan. 15	120	122	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	119½	121	119½	120	146¼	400
131	122	124⅞	Jan. 8	122	Jan. 24	121	124	– 2½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	128	116
20	12¼	19	Jan. 3	15⅝	Jan. 17	16¼	17½	+ 1⅛	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,551,800	July 15, '05	½	..	16	17½	16	17½	14½	475
95½	88	92	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 13	88	91	..	National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,000	Dec. 31, '12	3½	QQ	92	92	92	92	94½	200
68¼	51½	56¼	Jan. 2	48¼	Jan. 21	49½	51¼	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 31, '12	¾	QQ	49	50¾	48¼	49⅞	53	700
110⅝	105½	107½	Jan. 10	105	Jan. 21	104¼	109	– 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 16, '12	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	107½	145
30⅞	26⅜	27½	Jan. 2	24½	Jan. 23	23½	24½	– 2⅜	National Railways of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,508,800	.....	..	..	25¾	25⅞	24½	24½	34⅝	500
24½	18¾	20	Jan. 2	17⅜	Jan. 20	18¼	18⅝	– ⅛	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,285	Dec. 31, '12	87½c	Q	18¼	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18⅝	6,020
85	32½	32¾	Jan. 8	76¾	Jan. 14	76	79	+ 2⅝	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Dec. 18, '12	1¼	Q	78	78	78	78	56	200
111½	106¼	109⅝	Jan. 10	106½	Jan. 17	107⅛	107⅝	+ ¼	New York Central	100	222,729,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	107¼	108	106⅝	107½	100	4,062
61½	53	63¾	Jan. 15	58	Jan. 6	61½	63	– 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	3	A	62	62	62	62	58⅝	100
142¼	126	129⅞	Jan. 10	127½	Jan. 6	127½	130	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,782,500	Dec. 31, '12	2	Q	128	128	128	128	137¾	340
41⅝	29⅞	33⅞	Jan. 11	31	Jan. 3	31⅝	31⅞	– ¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	68,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	..	31½	32	31¼	31¼	37½	900
98¾	83½	87½	Jan. 8	87½	Jan. 8	87	..	..	New York State Railways	100	19,967,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	87	87	87	87	..	50
55	33½	43	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 23	42¾	47½	– ¼	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	43	43	43	43	..	100
119¾	107⅜	113½	Jan. 3	111½	Jan. 20	111¾	112½	– ½	Norfolk & Western	100	98,502,200	Dec. 19, '12	1½	QQ	112	112½	111½	112	109	2,000
87⅞	74½	81½	Jan. 9	80	Jan. 2	80	80½	..	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	QQ	80	80	80	80	79	300
131½	115⅜	122⅝	Jan. 6	117¼	Jan. 15	118¾	119	..	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Nov. 3, '12	1¾	Q	118¾	119¾	118	118¾	116⅝	14,360
79½	56	75¾	Jan. 15	75¾	Jan. 15	75½	..	..	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1¼	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3¼	1	2½	Jan. 3	2⅜	Jan. 8	2½	3	..	ONTARIO MINING CO.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02	30c	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	..	100
110	106⅞	107⅝	Jan. 22	106	Jan. 2	106	108	..	PABST BREWING pf.	100	2,000,000	Dec. 15, '12	1¾	Q	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..	100
38	28⅜	31½	Jan. 10	28½	Jan. 14	29	30	+ 1	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	30	31½	30	30	30½	400
85⅝	45	46	Jan. 4	37	Jan. 17	38¼	39½	+ ⅝	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	39¾	38½	39¾	40¾	400
120¼	119⅞	125⅜	Jan. 7	121⅝	Jan. 14	122½	122¾	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,850	Nov. 30, '12	1¼	Q	121¾	122½	121½	122½	123¾	7,194
122½	103	116	Jan. 8	113¾	Jan. 20	113⅜	114¼	– 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 25, '12	1¾	Q	113¾	114	113¾	114	105⅜	515
18¾	12¼	12	Jan. 20	11¼	Jan. 15	11	13	+ ⅝	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	190
28⅝	28⅝	28	Jan. 13	27	Jan. 20	26¾	28	– ½	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.	100	1,176,300	.....	..	..	27	27	27	27	..	100
98¾	97¾	98	Jan. 14	96½	Jan. 24	96	96½	– 1½	Pettibone-Mulliken Co. 1st pf.	100	1,839,200	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	97	97	96½	96½	..	200
111½	98½	104	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 15	100½	102	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	87,178,800	Jan. 25, '13	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	100½	1,030
27¼	16¾	24⅜	Jan. 2	21½	Jan. 15	22	22½	– ½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,929,500	.....	..	..	21½	22¾	21½	22¼	18	1,050
100⅝	77	95	Jan. 9	87	Jan. 17	88½	89	+ ⅝	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '13	1½	Q	89	89¾	88	89¾	80¾	8,500
104¼	100	100	Jan. 6	99½	Jan. 14	99	100	..	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	10,500,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
40⅞	28¾	36	Jan. 7	32	Jan. 20	32⅜	33¼	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	32½	33½	32	33½	32½	1,400
103¾	96	101½	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 2	101	102	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 20, '12	1¾	Q	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	101½	260
120⅞	100¾	115	Jan. 21	117	Jan. 15	116½	118½	+ 1	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	107¼	100
175	158½	165	Jan. 2	163	Jan. 15	163	164½	..	Pullman Co.	100	120,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	2½	Q	163	163	163	163	160	158
8½	3	4	Jan. 2	3½	Jan. 18	3¾	4½	..	QUICKSILVER	100	5,706,700	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	100
12¾	3½	4½	Jan. 14	4½	Jan. 14	4	5½	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,800	May 8, '01	½	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	140
40¾	27½	35	Jan. 9	31½	Jan. 16	31½	32¾	+ ½	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	18,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	32	32	32	32	30	100
105	98¾	100	Jan. 13	98¾	Jan. 16	98½	100	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	18,500,000	Dec. 20, '12	1¾	Q	99¾	100	99¾	100	..	200
88½	86¼	*81	Jan. 10	*81	Jan. 10	79	84	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
24½	16	22	Jan. 2	18⅞	Jan. 14	19⅝	19½	..	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,474,260	.....	..	..	19¼	19⅞	19	19½	16⅝	14,500
179¼	148¾	168⅞	Jan. 2	160⅝	Jan. 17	164⅝	164¾	+ 2⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000	Nov. 14, '12	1½	Q	162¼	165⅝	160¾	164⅝	153½	275,200
93¼	84½	90⅝	Jan. 13	90	Jan. 3	90½	92	..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Dec. 12, '12	1	Q	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	92	310
101½	92	93	Jan. 2	91	Jan. 14	90½	93	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
35½	15⅝	26⅜	Jan. 2	23⅜	Jan. 20	24	25	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	.....	..	..	24	24⅞	23⅝	24	24¼	8,480
93⅜	64½	80⅜	Jan. 8	82½	Jan. 14	84½	90	+ 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	82½	84½	82½	84½	83	1,025
30½	22⅞	24⅜	Jan. 9	20⅞	Jan. 20	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	90,388,200	.....	..	..	22½	23	20⅞	22⅝	24½	26,855
59⅜	42¾	44¾	Jan. 2	37	Jan. 20	40	41	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	39¾	41	37	40½	50	10,300
101	87	101½	Jan. 7	87⅜	Jan. 14	88	89	– ½	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	10,985,800	.....	..	..	88	89	..	89	..	700
103½	99⅛	99¾	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 23	97½	99	– ¼	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	98½	98¾	98	98	..	700
29½	17⅛	19⅝	Jan. 11	15⅜	Jan. 20	16	16½	– 1	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.	100	29,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17	15⅜	16	25	1,200
69½	58½	58	Jan. 13	55½	Jan. 22	55	58	– 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	1	Q	55½	55½	55½	55½	..	165
43⅜	26½	29	Jan. 11	25¼	Jan. 17	26⅝	27	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	25⅝	27	25⅜	26⅝	40½	2,000
57	47	54½	Jan. 17	47	Jan. 6	50	53	– 2½	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. I. n. stock ctfs.	1,000	13,736,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	52	52	52	52	..	1
40⅝	29¾	35½	Jan. 13	35½	Jan. 13	33	36½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
80⅜	66¾	75	Jan. 7	73½	Jan. 14	77	..	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
27½	16	20½	Jan. 10	18¼	Jan. 22	19½	19¾	+ ⅝	Seaboard Air Line	100	53,042,700	.....	..	..	18⅝	20	18¼	19¾	..	1,700
50½	44¾	48	Jan. 25	45	Jan. 3	47⅝	48	+ 2½	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	22,418,000	.....	..	..	46¼	48	46¼	48	..	2,625
221	140	213½	Jan. 2	201	Jan. 14	203½	204½	– ¼	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¾	Q	204¾	206	204	204¼	142¾	500
124¾	121	124½	Jan. 2	123½	Jan. 16	123⅝	124½	..	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
59⅜	39¼	44	Jan. 25	44	Jan. 25	44	45	– 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	44	44	44	44	..	100
102	94	*93¼	Jan. 7	90¼	Jan. 7	90¼	98	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
83	74½	70	Jan. 6	70	Jan. 6	66	75	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,871,000	Jan. 2, '13	**3	QQ	..	..	..	..	..	.....
110	100	*108	Jan. 17	*108	Jan. 17	101	108½	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,704,500	Jan. 2, '13	2	QQ	..	..	..	..	..	.....
115⅞	103½	107½	Jan. 11	104¼	Jan. 16	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	105	106¼	104⅝	105⅝	108	35,600
32	26½	28⅝	Jan. 2	26⅜	Jan. 17	27	27¼	+ ¼	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	27¾	26⅝	27¼	27⅞	6,900
86⅞	63½	81	Jan. 9	78¾	Jan. 18	79¼	79¾	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 28, '12	2½	SA	79⅜	79½	79	79½	70¼	2,200
39	16¼	39	Jan. 8	35¼	Jan. 15	37	40	+ 1	Standard Milling	100	4,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	2	..	37½	37½	37½	37½	17	500
66	58	66½	Jan. 9	65½	Jan. 2	65½	66⅝	– ⅛	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Oct. 31, '12	2½	SA	66⅞	66½	66¼	66¼	58½	300
49½	30	35	Jan. 2	32½	Jan. 14	35	35¼	+ ¼	Studebaker Co.	100	27,931,600	.....	..	..	35	35	35	35	..	250
98¼	90½	93¼	Jan. 13	92	Jan. 2	92	94	..	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	13,095,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
47¼	34½	39½	Jan. 4	32½	Jan. 20	33¾	33⅞	– ⅜	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	$1.50	..	33½	35	32½	34	37	2,900
130⅜	81	122¾	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 2	117¾	119½	+ ⅜	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	119	119⅞	118	119⅞	87½	1,000
20½	20½	22⅝	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 20	20⅜	20½	– ⅜	Texas Pacific	100	38,700,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20	20⅝	22	2,500
97¼	89¼	97	Jan. 7	96½	Jan. 7	95	103	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	4,076,100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
40⅝	33½	40½	Jan. 2	36½	Jan. 14	39½	39¾	+ ⅛	Third Avenue	100	16,274,100	.....	..	..	38	39¾	37½	39	46¼	6,500
10⅝	2½	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	2¼	4½	..	Toledo Railways & Light	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16⅜	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	10⅝	12	– ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11	11	11	13⅞	100
36	28	29¾	Jan. 9	27	Jan. 8	28	29¾	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	34¾	300
111⅛	106	108¼	Jan. 23	105	Jan. 3	108	108½	+ 2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	106	108¼	106	108¼	103	1,340
115⅝	95	99½	Jan. 8	95¼	Jan. 25	95¾	96	– 1⅝	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	Q	97	97	95¼	95¼	101½	1,325
114½	111	113	Jan. 21	112½	Jan. 16	110	113½	+ ½	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	113	113	113	113	..	175
17⅞	4⅝	7⅜	Jan. 6	6	Jan. 14	6¼	..	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	7	6¼	7	4⅝	805
67⅜	35⅞	41⅜	Jan. 3	35½	Jan. 21	35½	40	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	35½	36¼	35½	36⅛	52	200
176⅜	150⅝	162⅜	Jan. 6	155⅝	Jan. 14	159⅛	159¼	+ 1⅝	Union Pacific	100	216,647,400	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	157½	160⅞	156¼	159¼	164¼	148,600
96½	88¼	93⅜	Jan. 6	89¼	Jan. 14	90	91	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,800	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	90	91	90	90	92¼	1,600
64¾	47	50	Jan. 2	46⅞	Jan. 24	47	49	..	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,500	Nov. 1, '12	1	Q	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	..	223
109	104	109¾	Jan. 8	100¼	Jan. 24	100½	104	– 3¾	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	..	210
102¾	97	101	8	99¾	Jan. 13	99	..	..	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Nov. 1, '12	2	..	100½	100½	100	100½	100¼	300
107⅞	102¼	105½	Jan. 14	104½	Jan. 6	104	107½	..	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,817,100	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
39⅞	28	35½	Jan. 3	32	Jan. 16	32	33	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	.....	..	..	32½	33¼	32	32	34½	700
60¼	57	63½	Jan. 3	59½	Jan. 17	60	61	– 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	61½	62¼	60	60	61	500
22½	13	15¼	Jan. 21	15¼	Jan. 21	14	17	+ 1¼	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	16	100
64¾	54	56½	Jan. 11	55	Jan. 15	55	60¼	..	United States Cast Iron P. & Fdy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	56	56	56	56	51	30
100	62¾	66	Jan. 3	59	Jan. 15	54	59	– 4½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	60	60	59	59	..	200
57¼	26	44	Jan. 6	40	Jan. 14	30	45	..	United States Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
105	96	95	Jan. 16	95	Jan. 16	96½	105	..	United States Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
86½	67	77	Jan. 9	73	Jan. 20	72	74	– ½	United States Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Nov. 1, '12	1¼	Q	73	73½	73	73½	68¼	300
3¾	1⅞	1⅞	Jan. 16	1¾	Jan. 10	1½	1⅞	..	United States Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	April 1, '08	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10¾	3	4	Jan. 10	4	Jan. 10	3	6	..	United States Reduc. & Refining Co. pf.	100	5,954,600	Oct. 10, '07	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
67¾	45¼	68⅝	Jan. 3	62½	Jan. 3	65¼	65½	– ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	½	Q	66	67½	64½	65½	40⅜	19,400
116	105⅜	109	Jan. 8	105½	Jan. 15	106½	107	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	51,873,600	Dec. 31, '12	2	Q	105⅞	107½	105⅝	106½	110¼	2,285
85½	75	81½	Jan. 9	79	Jan. 16	79½	80	..	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	7,534,400	Oct. 31, '12	1½	Q	79	79	79	79	73½	200
80⅝	58¼	69½	Jan. 2	61⅜	Jan. 17	63⅜	63⅞	+ ⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '12	1¼	Q	62⅜	65¼	61⅜	63⅜	64⅞	410,953
117	107¼	110⅝	Jan. 6	109	Jan. 13	109⅜	109⅝	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 29, '12	1¾	Q	109½	110	109¼	109½	111	3,375
67½	52½	60⅝	Jan. 2	53½	Jan. 15	54⅝	55	– ⅝	Utah Copper	10	18,810,600	Dec. 31, '12	75c	Q	54½	56⅜	54	54⅞	53⅜	11,540
57⅛	40¾	43¾	Jan. 3	38	Jan. 17	37	38	– ⅜	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Aug. 15, '12	1½	SA	37	38⅝	36⅜	37½	55¼	3,900
123⅝	114⅞	114	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 21	110½	110	– ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	109	109	109	109	121⅞	233
58	53½	53½	Jan. 21	52	Jan. 17	52	55	+ ½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	9,078,800	.....	..	..	53½	53½	52⅞	52⅞	68	300
55	41	51	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 7	52	55	..	Virginia Railway & Power	100	11,940,100	Oct. 21, '12	1	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
92	87	92	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 14	92	92¼	..	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	100	7,699,400	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
27½	15	21¾	Jan. 24	21¾	Jan. 24	19	24½	– ¼	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..	100
87½	70	90	Jan. 6	90	Jan. 6	83	90	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
9½	3¾	3⅞	Jan. 11	3¾	Jan. 14	3¾	4	..	WABASH	100	58,200,200	.....	..	..	3½	3⅞	3¾	3½	7	850
22⅞	12⅜	13½	Jan. 14	12	Jan. 15	12½	13¾	+ ¼	Wabash pf.	100	33,200,200	.....	..	..	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	17⅜	400
151	116⅜	123	Jan. 6	114	Jan. 25	110	116	– 9	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,800	Jan. 15, '13	5	SA	117¼	117¼	114	114	..	350
64¾	45	46	Jan. 2	37⅜	Jan. 7	43¼	44	+ 1⅝	Western Maryland	100

FUNERAL FOR POPULAR DOG.

Neighborhood Children Will Attend It —Blooded Animal Killed by Auto.

Gleierd, a pedigreed Scotch collie dog from the J. P. Morgan kennels, will have a funeral and will be buried in a fine coffin in the dogs' cemetery at Scarsdale this morning. The dog was the property of Charles O'Donnell of 12 East 131st Street and was run over and killed by an automobile Saturday night.

The dog was 10 years old and was a present to O'Donnell, who was a nurse, from Henry B. Hollins, the banker, who when ill at his home in Islip ten years ago was nursed back to health by O'Donnell. The dog was the pet of the children in the neighborhood, and many of them will attend his funeral to-day.

O'Donnell, with the dog accompanying him as usual, was out walking Saturday night when Gleierd ran out into the middle of the road directly in front of a rapidly approaching automobile. O'Donnell shouted to him, but he could not get him back. The automobile ran over him, crushing out his life.

Virginians to Dine on Wednesday.

The annual dinner of "The Virginians" will be at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29. The speakers will be Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia; the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in this city, and Don C. Seitz. "The Virginians" was founded in March, 1889. Its officers are: George Gordon Battle, Governor; the Right Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, Vice Governor; William D. Buckner, Treasurer, and Stuart G. Gibboney, Secretary.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Marks-Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss L. Hewitt, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Woodward. Mowery & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; dry goods; Woodward.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Shanahan, furn. goods; 17 E. 22d.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Roy, general mdse.; 320 Church; Navarre.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. Rains, clothing, hats; 17 E. 22d.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
Wolfson, Saul, D. G. Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. S. Wolfson, notions; 100 5th Ave.; Long Acre.
Ellsworth, J. Chess, South Bend, Ind.; N. Fuller, carpets; C. Bloom, dry goods; C. M. Valentine, general mdse.; 1,270 Broadway.
Twelfth Store, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Moyer, men's, boys' clothing; S. Ehrlich, wash goods; S. J. Bauer, dress goods, silks; Miss C. Gart, millinery; 215 4th Ave.
Kaufman-Strauss Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. J. Woechter, silks; L. Brill, dress goods; 220 5th Av.
Lyon, I. & L., Co., Vincennes, Ind.; S. Lyon, general mdse.; Cadillac.
Pfeiffer Bros., Little Rock, Ark.; W. Pfeiffer, general mdse.; S. Gersman, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
McAtter, Lydous & Ray, Owensboro, Ky.; L. D. Ray, cloaks, suits; W. O. Flock, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
Drennen Co., Birmingham, Ala.; G. H. Flewellen, domestics; McAlpin.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; H. H. Rosenthal, dry goods; Rowland & Co.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Troup, notions; Miss N. G. King, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
Ashton D. G. Co., Rockford, Ill.; J. H. Schumas, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
Graham, Sykes & Co., Muskogee, Okla.; J. H. Sykes, general mdse.; McAlpin.
Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 7 W. 22d.
Ellis, H., Albany, N. Y.; E. Blume, furn. goods; McAlpin.
Wolf, Ben, & Son, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. O. Wolf, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.
Powers Merc. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. M. Pyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 214 Church.
Rose, R., Mercantile Co., Carthage, Mo.; Miss D. N. Damon, ladies' wear; McAlpin.
Gans, I., Co., Evansville, Ind.; M. Gans, dry goods; 26 E. 22d.
Harris-Lipsitz Co., Dallas, Texas; W. L. Logan, domestics; 75 Leonard.
Harne & Co., Shreveport, La.; C. H. Ray cloaks, suits, skirts; J. L. Applegate, dry goods; 114 5th Av.
Griffith Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. J. Griffith, millinery; McAlpin.
Plens's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Silberman, ladies' skirts; Mr. Spear, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.
Odor Cloak & Suit Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, suits, dresses, coats; 7 E. 20th.
Lowenstein, S., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; Miss E. Frank, ladies' underwear, infants' wear, Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Hondle, millpetticoats, children's garments; 22 E. 17th. linery; Miss Smith, millinery, (basement;) 225 4th Av.
Gans, I., Co., Evansville, Ind.; M. Gans, laces, embroideries, suspenders, hosiery, hdkfs., blankets; Knickerbocker.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; I. M. Keller, children's wear; 200 5th Av.
Parisian Co., Birmingham, Ala.; M. Block, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
Foley, W. L., Houston, Texas; P. J. Donlin, general mdse.; 71 W. 23d.
Foley, J. K., Houston, Texas; Blanche Walsh, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
Nachman & Meirfief, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Meares, millinery; 74 W. 23d.
Kerr D. G. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; G. G. Kerr, dry goods; W. S. Bulkley, suits, skirts; Mrs. H. Westphaling, suits, skirts; Miss C. Buscher, waists, kimonos, petticoats, children's wear; C. C. Rewick, laces, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Quinn, millinery; J. E. Belcher, domestics, wool dress goods; G. J. Deppink, silks, trimmings; 39 W. 32d.
Hammell, L., D. G. Co., Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. A. Stiller, millinery; F. Ettleson, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Willard, coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Lee J. Schiff, silks, wash lingerie dresses; Mrs. Minton, children's coats, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
Levin Bros., Terra Haute, Ind.; M. Levin, jewelry; Albert.
Swartz, A. R., Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. R. Swartz, millinery, ready to wear; 129 W. 27th.
Capwell, H. C., Co., Oakland, Cal.; C. W. Butler, toys, trunks; Miss L. Sullivan, laces, trimmings, embroideries; T. W. Sullivan, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. P. Zinn, carpets, draperies, curtains; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens; F. C. Hofmayer, silks, wash and dress goods; C. L. Mason, neckwear, handkerchiefs, embroideries, laces, optical goods; F. Paley, drugs, toilet goods, soda fountain supplies; J. W. Schwager, leather goods, jewelry, notions; Mrs. E. H. Hubbard, ribbons, books, stationery; R. M. A. Williams, umbrellas, hosiery, men's furnishing goods, underwear; E. N. Smith, housefurnishing goods, trunks, hardware, gas appliances; 20 W. 22d.
Bannon Bros. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Rowland, dry goods, notions; 1,261 Bwy; Herald Square.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; C. R. Kermiff, toys; 1,270 Bwy.
Rondle, Miss E., San Francisco, Cal.; millinery; Navarre.
Petitt & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. J. Grinsfelder, cloaks, suits; York.
Miller Bros. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silk notions, laces, ribbons, 524 Broadway; Gregorian.
Zion Co-operative Merc. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; J. M. Loyville, house furn. goods; 75 Leonard; Great Northern.
Kitchen & Gould, Norfolk, Va.; I. G. Kitchen, cloaks, suits; York.
Carson, Pirie, Scott, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth; York.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; B. Eckenrode, furnishing goods, 2 Walker; Herald Square.
Peoples' Stores Co., New Orleans, La.; C. Levy, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
Filenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass; A. Duplus, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; R. G. Alexander, bedding; 6th Av. and 20th.
Crockett Merc. Co., Topeka, Kan.; J. E. Crockett, laces, notions, millinery; Arlington.
Weisman, M. & S., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Weisman, cloakings; Arlington.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 454 Broome.
McKelvey, G. M., Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss E. L. Berger, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
Keely Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. F. Cantwell, silks, trimmings; J. Woner, dry goods; J. W. Farnon, notions, gloves; 39 5th Ave.
Belling & Co., Portland, Ore.; W. K. Montague, cloaks, suits; Braztell.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; J. G. Holmes, dry goods; 71 W 23d.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; F. McHale, dry goods; P. McNichol, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
Ellsworth, J. Chess, South Bend, Ind.; Miss Logue, millinery; Miss Clough, millinery; 320 Church.
Kilpatrick, Thomas, Co., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Schulze, flannels; 104 Worth; Latham.
Yetter, C., Jr., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods; Latham.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; C. B. Merrill, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th; Grand.
Townsend & Watt D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; F. Holzschue, carpets; 33 Union Square; Grand.
Scase, J. E., Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; J. E. Scase, linens, hosiery, cloaks, suits; Grand.
Wright, J. G., Chicago, Ill.; sporting goods; Wolcott.
McCarthy D. G. Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; E. Douglas, notions, laces, ribbons; 320 Church.
Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Schuits, cloaks, suits; 4 Washington Place.
Schultz, A., Evansville, Ind.; cloaks and suits; 7 W. 22d.
Sloane, W. & J., San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Rislenport, carpets; 5th Av. & 47th.
Condit & Davis, Austin, Texas; L. Davis, dry goods, cloaks; 60 5th Av.
Miller Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. L. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 524 Bwy.

"HartfordSaxony"
KAME WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
for Private Homes
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
and Public Places

1,000 messaline petticoats to close out at $1.12½ apiece; 500 silk petticoats at $1 apiece; also cotton petticoats at a low price. Horowitz & Corn, 54 Lispenard St.

A rare opportunity for a good cloak and suit salesman who can invest a few thousand dollars. Reliable, G 174 Times.

Jobber wants to hear from manufacturer of dresses and skirts. Box G 153 Times.

Important SPECIAL SALES of DRESS GOODS

COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3D, AND CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THAT MONTH, AND INTO EARLY MARCH, WE SHALL HOLD ON THE FOLLOWING DATES A SERIES OF VERY SPECIAL SALES OF DRESS GOODS, ALL PRICED TO SECURE THEIR RAPID DISPOSAL.

DATES OF SALES:

Monday, February 3d		Thursday, February 20th	
Thursday,	" 6th	Monday,	" 24th
Monday,	" 10th	Thursday,	" 27th
Thursday,	" 13th	Monday,	March 3d
Monday,	" 17th	Thursday,	" 6th

Each offering to continue until the lots are closed.

THE FABRICS WILL COMPRISE

English Suitings
Diagonal Coatings
Illuminated Diagonals
Piece Dyed Diagonals
Illuminated Whipcords
Piece Dyed Whipcords
Bedford Cords
Bedford Cord Fancies
Panamas (Plain and Fancy)
All Wool Fancy Storm Serges
Cotton Warp Fancy Storm Serges
Imperial Serges
All Wool Corded Serges
Scotch Suitings
Wool Ratine
Mohairs (Plain and Fancy)

A Large Assortment of Cream Fabrics, Fancy Weaves and Pencil Stripes.

ALL THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS WIDTHS

Also

Remnants — Varied Assortment

36, 40, 44, 48, 50 and 54 inch in all wool and cotton warp Fabrics of 1913 Spring ideas.

See small notice cards (which will be distributed prior to the sales days) for details of Special Fabrics to be sold on different dates of Sales.

"SHORTS" 9 to 19 YARDS

This subject has been fully considered and will be represented in its entirety during these several Sales.

THE TOTAL OFFERING WILL EXCEED $350,000 IN VALUE.

The steadily advancing market on Wool Dress Fabrics makes these Sales especially attractive.

NOTE:

The ever-popular Sterling Mills Company Mills No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cream Serges, Plain and Pencil Stripes, Yorkshire Rough Effects and Men's Wear Cassimeres are prominently displayed at all times in our Dress Goods Department.

The 1912 output of the Mills exceeded 25,000 pieces. Owing to the installation of additional looms, the 1913 production will exceed that of 1912, but not sufficiently to take care of the entire demand.

A request for samples of Sterling Mills Co. "100% STERLING WORTH" Dress Goods will receive prompt attention.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY
NO GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT NEW YORK CITY

DIVIDENDS.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico, (National Railways of Mexico,) 25 Broad Street, New York.
FIRST PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A dividend of Two Per Cent., (Two Dollars Gold or Four Mexican Gold Pesos per share,) being the Eleventh Dividend on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable February 10, 1913, to the holders of Dividend Warrants No. 11, annexed to certificates representing such stock, upon presentation and surrender of such Warrants to the Company at its office in New York or Mexico. Dividend Warrants are payable at option of holders at the rate of two Mexican Gold Pesos to the Dollar, either in the City of Mexico in Mexican Gold Pesos, or in the City of New York in United States Gold.
CLAYTON SNYDER, Assistant Secretary.
January 22, 1913.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY due January 1, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the acquisition of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for the purchase of bonds through the Sinking Fund, to the exient of ($81,454.75) Eighty-one Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-four and 75-100 Dollars, will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Thursday, February 27, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Successor.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, January 27, 1913.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3 P. M. on Feb. 3d, 1913, for the sale to it of $150,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee. By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 20, 1913.

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds and Free of Tax in New York State

City of Troy, N.Y., 4½s, due 1914 to 1933
City of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 4½s, due 1922

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds and Free of Tax in New Jersey

Mercer County, N. J., 4½s, due 1933
(Contains Trenton and Princeton)
Hudson Co., N. J., 4½s, due 1953 & 1963
(Contains Jersey City, Hoboken & Bayonne)
City of Bridgeton, N. J., 4½s, due 1943
(County Seat, Cumberland County)

Prices upon application
C. H. VENNER & CO.
33 Wall Street, New York

DIVIDENDS.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Preferred Dividend
Common Dividend

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 24, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record this day. Checks will be mailed.
W. A. MYLER, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Richmond, Va., January 25, 1913.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, July 12th, 1912, the second instalment of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the dividend of THREE (3%) PER CENT. then declared on the Common Stock, will be paid on February 15th, 1913, to all Common Stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1913. For the purpose of said dividend, the Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed from 12 M. Saturday, February 1st, to 10 A. M. Monday, February 17th, 1913.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ending February 28th, 1913, has been declared, payable February 15th, 1913, to holders of record at the close of business February 1st.

The Common Stock transfer books will be closed at 12 M., February 1st, and remain closed until 9 A. M., February 17th.
GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, January 24th, 1913.

ILLUMINATING AND POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 2, of 1¾%, for quarter ended January 31, 1913, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of the Illuminating & Power Securities Corporation, payable February 15th next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 31, 1913.
W. F. POPE, Secretary.
New York, January 24, 1913.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
The Security Bank of New York.

New York, Jan. 21st, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3%, free of tax, payable February 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record January 28th, 1913.
Louis V. Ennis, Cashier.

PURE OIL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 18, 1913.

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock, payable March 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record February 1st, 1913. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from February 1st to 28th, inclusive.
N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on February 28th, 1913, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1913.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Open Stair Tenement Company.

New York, January 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable January 31st next to the stockholders of record January 27th, 1914.
CHAMPLAIN L. RILEY, President.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on February 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 10th, 1913.
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 18, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 19, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HENRY KROGER & COMPANY:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Henry Kroger & Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 468 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $500,000, and to ratify all prior resolutions of the Board of Directors of said company authorizing payments or allowances to stockholders or others for special services or otherwise, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 24, 1913.
THEODORE C. WIEHE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company will be held at the branch office of the Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of February, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of January 27th, 1913, to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 12th, 1913.
G. O. CURTIS, Secretary.
January 27th, 1913.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 16, '13.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Chocolate Machinery Co., for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1109, Everett Bldg., 45 East 17th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, February 3d, at 3:30 in the afternoon.
AMERICAN CHOCOLATE MACHINERY COMPANY,
GEORGE C. BALDWIN, Clerk.

CENTURY CONTRACTING COMPANY.
No. 115 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Century Contracting Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before it will be held at the principal offices of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the tenth day of February, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed for the ten days immediately preceding the meeting.
JOEL RATHBONE, Assist. Secretary.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the general offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 11th, 1913, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
C. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Peoples Gas Building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, on Monday morning, February 10, 1913, at 11 o'clock. The transfer books will close in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business on Monday, January 20, 1913, and will reopen Tuesday morning, February 11, 1913, at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York, 124 East 15th St.

January 6th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 27th, 1913. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, 1913, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1913.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of Associate Owners will be held at the office of the Company, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
A. FILLMORE HYDE, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 25, 1913.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN KRON SCALE COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held on Wednesday, February 5th, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
F. PFEIFFER, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company in Brunswick, Ga., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913, at 11 A. M., for the election of five Directors, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
W. G. EDINBURG, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 19, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen February 27, 1913.
FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1913.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company held on Tuesday, January 7th, 1913, Edward M. Townsend, Frank A. Witherbee, and William De Forest Haynes were unanimously nominated to fill vacancies in the board.
New York, January 11, 1913.
[illegible] FOR SEAL.
[illegible] Secretary.
McLean Typewriter Co., 320

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUATION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

We, CHARLES W. TRIPPE, GEORGE M. WOOLSEY, WILLIAM J. PALMER, JOHN J. GILLIES and ALFRED E. FOUNTAIN, the subscribers, having heretofore formed a limited co-partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, now, for the purpose of renewing and continuing the same under and pursuant to the provisions of said law, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TRIPPE & COMPANY, and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such co-partnership is a general commission brokerage business in New York, including the buying, selling, trading and dealing in stocks, bonds and other securities and commodities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said firm, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Charles W. Trippe, residing at 168 East 78th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, a general partner.

George M. Woolsey, residing at 1 East 35th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, a general partner.

William J. Palmer, residing at Bronxville, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, a general partner.

John J. Gillies, residing at 316 McDonough Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, a general partner.

Alfred E. Fountain, residing at 109 West 119th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, the special partner.

All the aforesaid persons are of full age.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said Alfred E. Fountain, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock in cash is the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000); that said sum was so contributed in cash at the time the existing limited partnership, now about to be renewed or continued, was originally formed, and no portion thereof has since been withdrawn.

Fifth—That the time at which the renewed or continued limited partnership is to begin is the first day of January, 1913, and the termination of the original limited partnership, and the time at which it is to end is the 31st day of December, 1913, both days inclusive.

Dated December 23rd, 1912.

CHARLES W. TRIPPE,
GEORGE M. WOOLSEY,
W. J. PALMER,
JOHN J. GILLIES,
General Partners.
ALFRED E. FOUNTAIN,
Special Partner.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 23rd day of December, in the year 1912, before me personally came Charles W. Trippe, George M. Woolsey, William J. Palmer, John J. Gillies and Alfred E. Fountain, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
[Seal.] F. R. APPLETON, Jr.,
Notary Public No. 90, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

George M. Woolsey, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate to which this affidavit is annexed.

That the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of the limited partnership therein referred to by the special partner therein named, Alfred E. Fountain, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash; that said sum was so contributed in cash at the time the existing limited partnership, now about to be renewed or continued, was originally formed, and no portion thereof has since been withdrawn.
GEORGE M. WOOLSEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1912.
[Seal.] F. R. APPLETON, Jr.,
Notary Public No. 90, New York County.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the SEMINOLE PHOSPHATE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of January, 1913, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 21 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Al-
[Seal.] bany, this twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.
(Signed) JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 14th day of January, 1913, Mr. CARL PORGES, a partner in the firm of HARTMAN, GOLDSMITH & CO., importers of wines, doing business at Nos. 16-18 Jay Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, withdrew therefrom, and that Mr. ELIAS HARTMAN has taken over the entire assets of the copartnership, and has assumed all of its liabilities and obligations.
ELIAS HARTMAN,
CARL PORGES.

THE FIRM OF S CHELIMER & SON of 271 Canal St., city, has been dissolved by mutual consent Jan. 2, 1913.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT 146.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 11, 1913, for Contract 146, for furnishing and delivering valves, hydraulic cylinders, piping, and appurtenances for City tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct in the City of New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 2, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1912.—Sealed proposals for the removal of the iron Barge FLORIDA, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 28, 1913, and then publicly opened. Information on application. E. EVELETH WINSLOW, Lt. Col., Engrs.

A VICE PRESIDENT and Director of a large corporation, about to change hands, seeks an executive position; he has successfully systematized, reorganized, and financed the above and other corporations; he is 36 years of age, and willing to start at moderate salary if there is a future. Address by letter only, W. A. L., Room 61, 96 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,671.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY GREFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry Greff of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Harry Greff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 25, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—FRANK D. SNIFFEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank D. Sniffen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 22nd, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 27th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—MAX FOKSHANER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Fokshaner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 18, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—B. L. PRICE CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that B. L. Price Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated Jan. 4, 1913, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 17th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 27th, 1913.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,193.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Universal Supply Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Universal Supply Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 25, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—PETER LENNON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Lennon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 11th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 17th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

U. S

PLAN THREE INVESTIGATIONS.

Effort to Fix Blame for Wreck on Third Avenue Elevated.

The rear-end collision between two southbound Third Avenue elevated trains at Thirty-second Street on Saturday will be made the subject of several investigations. The Coroner will make one, the Interborough another, and a third is planned by the Public Service Commission.

General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough said last night that he had nothing then to add to the statement he made on Saturday. He said the day was clear and the motorman of the second train had a clear track.

Michael Hearn, the motorman of the second train, who is a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital charged with homicide, will be arraigned before Coroner Feinberg as soon as he is able to leave the hospital. Hearn has made a statement to the Coroner in which he insists that he took every reasonable precaution, and that the collision could not have been avoided.

The body of Policeman John M. Gleason of the Macdougal Street Station, who was killed in the collision, was taken to the home of his mother, 341 East 133d Street, yesterday. All the persons who were injured in the collision were reported to be recovering from their injuries yesterday.

TERROR IN INCENDIARY FIRE.

Tenants Rescued by Fire Escapes—Firemen Injured.

An incendiary fire in a four-story brick tenement house at 351 Broadway, Williamsburg, shortly before daylight yesterday morning, caused a panic among the eight families living in the house, and Fireman Charles J. Green of Engine 116 was severely injured and other firemen overcome by the smoke.

Policeman Doyle of the Bedford Avenue Station discovered the blaze, and after turning in the alarm rushed into the building and aroused the tenants. The halls were so filled with smoke that it was impossible for the tenants to make their way down the stairs, and they had to be taken down by the rear fire escapes. When the firemen arrived they assisted Doyle in getting the tenants out.

Fireman Green, leading a squad of firefighters into the cellar, missed his footing and fell head first down the stairs. He was unconscious when brought out by his comrades, and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where his shoulder was found to be dislocated.

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Unequalled in Buildings, Faculty, Equipment, and Reputation. LARGEST BECAUSE BEST.

5th Avenue and 125th Street
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Thirty-third Year.

Large, light building, overlooking Hudson River, one block from Subway.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION

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Experienced Instructors. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium. Afternoon Study Hour under Instructors. Highest honors won by Berkeley Boys in Scholarship and Athletics.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Lexington Ave. & 35th St.

Advertising Forum Opens

Monday, Jan. 27th, 8:15 P. M. (Informal mix 7:30 P. M.) 2 notable speakers, Herbert N. Casson, on "Advertising Measured by Efficiency Standards." E. St. Elmo Lewis on "The New Dispensation in Advertising." Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Admis'n Free.

School of Chiropody

Registered by the Regents.

TERM BEGINS FEB. 3D.

Call or write for Free Catalogue.

51 EAST 125TH ST., NEW YORK.

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BEGINING JANUARY 27th

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, COOKING, ETC. BUSINESS COURSE, GYMNASIUM. HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.
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NATIVE TEACHERS.
Write for rates & particulars. Tel. Bryant 6596

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(Bet. 30th and 31st Sts., opp. the Colony Club.)

LANGUAGES

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Taught by Native Graduated Teachers. Class and private lessons at the school or residence. THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 315 FIFTH AVE., CORNER 32D ST.

Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.

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Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City. Primary, Grammar and High School Classes. Boarders and Day Pupils. Phone 367 Kingsbridge.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND TEACHER desires few more pupils, private or class instruction. Address Teacher, Isaac Pitman & Son, 2 West 45th St. Terms reasonable.

ITALIAN rapidly taught by Italian with highest university degree; professor in Italian Government colleges; best references. T 162 Times.

Walworth Business Institute, Broadway & 72nd St. Stenography, Bookkeeping, Secretarial Course, Civil Service. New catalog ready

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New classes forming. Particulars 23d St. & Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A's. Pace & Pace, 50 Church St.

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39 Years at This Address Means Something.

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Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lancers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.

SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

Prof. REMENYI'S COLLEGE OF DANCING, 162 E. 86th (Theatre Bldg.) Latest Magyar Csardas, Fancy Turkey Trot, and all Society Dances taught quickly, $5. Call.

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INSTRUCTION CLASS IN Horseback Riding

for beginners and advanced pupils who are engaged during daytime.

Saturday Nights at 8:15.

Competent instruction, safe horses, reasonable terms.

Public Music Ride Wednesday Nights at 8:30.

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Circular on request.

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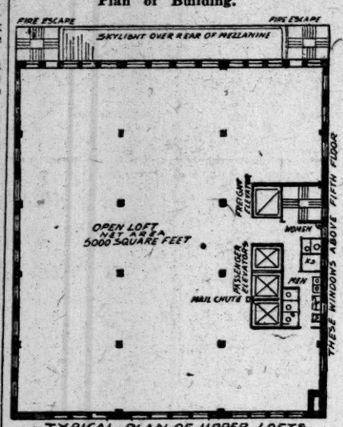
Between Broadway & Sixth Avenue.

Ready for Occupancy March 15, 1913

The Lofts in this Modern Fireproof Building are now ready for inspection, and opened for demonstration that the Leavitt Building is the most desirable of the many Commercial Buildings recently erected in the Times Square and the Fifth Avenue Sections.

The Fire Insurance rates for this building and for contents will be absolutely the minimum, as the building is not alone thoroughly fireproof in every particular, but has, in addition to all the requirements of the Fire Insurance Exchange and New York Board of Fire Underwriters, a complete automatic sprinkler system.

Plan of Building.



TYPICAL PLAN OF UPPER LOFTS

The Construction of the Building is of the highest type in every particular, and the heating, lighting, and plumbing systems exceed the ordinary requirements, insuring complete service in these respects.

The Otis Elevator equipment consists of two high speed electric passenger elevators, one combination passenger and freight elevator, and one heavy load freight elevator.

The Building is assured of perfect light, as it is surrounded by low structures and has the advantage of the spacious court of a Public School on the easterly side.

Apply to your own Broker or

LEAVITT REALTY CO., 107 West 46th St. or GEO. R. READ & CO., Agts, 3 East 35th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

76 Greenwich St.

25x110

Five-story store and basement loft Building in finest condition. Passenger, freight elevators; steam heat, electric light.

LEASE TERM YEARS. RENT $3,600.

Jacob Neadle, 59 William St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

136-138 BEEKMAN ST.

TWO ENTIRE BUILDINGS TO LET, together or separately; four stories and cellar; suitable for almost any business; rents only $800 each; immediate possession. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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160 Broadway, New York.
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Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE,
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For Sale---Beautiful Five-Story American Basement

private dwelling in the Sixties close to Fifth Avenue, owned and occupied by a well-known banker, has been taken by us in exchange for a much larger property, and is offered at a very attractive price for all cash or with mortgage to suit. Particulars of the Owners, Buek Construction Co. 7 East 42d Street, or any good broker.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home

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$100 Down, Balance Same as Rent.

in the Park Section of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; 5c. fare on elevated and new subway; perfect house; finely finished, handsomely decorated; on a beautiful boulevard; 7 rooms; tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors; hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity; send for particulars. Address Estate, Box P 316 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME.

Cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; large plot at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare, 20 minutes from Herald Sq.; at station; elegant shade; yacht club. Price $4,400-$4,600; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. Cleveland, G 117 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Gedney Farm

formerly the magnificent country seat of Mr. Howard Willets, at White Plains, N. Y., is now for the first time being offered in choice residential plots. One of the finest hotels in suburban New York is in course of construction. Street improvements will be installed without expense to the purchaser. Gedney Farm is a compromise for the man who wants the healthfulness of high altitude combined with proximity to the water. *Let us send you, without obligation, our booklet No. 5 on Gedney Farm Facts.*

Gedney Farm Co.

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White Plains, N. Y.
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OR SMALLER PLOTS

AT RYE, N. Y.

FRONTING APAWAMIS & FOREST AVES. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOWS Semi-Bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean will be built for you at NEPONSIT, L. I.—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Terms to suit. Neponsit is a highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for our new booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse, and many of the handsome residences.

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PRICE $5,000

Artistic SEVEN-ROOM House

All city conveniences; in the mountains of New Jersey; less than one hour from Broadway; in the healthiest section near New York City; house can be seen by appointment. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 150, N. Y. City.

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156 acres of fine land; stream of water; elegant meadow; 15-room house, cellar, barn; $10,500; other bargains. Francis Pettit, Hopewell, N. J.

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If you will state your desires and requirements, information concerning the best bargains and opportunities for agriculture or country homes in Orange or Rockland Counties will be given you by the undersigned, who is a practical farmer and an authority on values in this field.

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Furnished Apt. to Rent AT THE **SEVERN**

170 WEST 73d ST.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
NEWLY DECORATED & FURNISHED.
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Can be seen any time.

A Beautifully Furnished Apartment of Parlor, two Bedrooms and two baths or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, and a single Room with Bath, To Sublet for the Winter. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

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7 rooms and bath.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS,
Including Elevator Service.
$60 per month.
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To Sublet Unfurnished in HOTEL LORRAINE,

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PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH,
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3-4-5-6 Rooms; all modern improvements, including electric lights, telephone, shower baths, Parquet flooring, &c.

MODERATE RENTS

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WM. OPPENHEIM,
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Highest, dryest, and finest residential section. HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. 2 families on a floor; all up-to-date improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.

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180th Crosstown cars connecting Subways pass door.
NEW BUILDINGS.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

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Beautiful Brick Houses

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Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights, water, sewer and gas; located in Park Section of Brooklyn on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c. fare to New York. Send for booklet and photos. Special Manager, 60 Liberty Street, N. Y. 'Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

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OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

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Pennsylvania...Feb. 1, 1 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln...Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
Amerika.....Feb. 8, 10 A. M.
†Patricia.....Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 7, arriving here May 14. Books now open for season starting May 17th. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.

S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)..Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons)..Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)....April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

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See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES
March 11, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
28 Days.....$175 and up.
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Duration of Each Cruise 16 Days—$145 and up.

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To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.

Write for booklet stating cruise.

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Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively additional steamer Oratava every Tuesday, beginning Feb. 11

Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.

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SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 264 & 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Or any steamship ticket agent.

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Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie.....Jan. 30 | *La Provence.....Feb. 20
*La Touraine.....Feb. 6 | †France (new).....Feb. 27
*La Lorraine.....Feb. 13 | *La Touraine.....Mar. 6

*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 2 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
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Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
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Cameronia...Feb. 8, 9 AM | Caledonia...Feb. 22, 9 AM
California...Feb. 15, 2 PM | Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
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THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
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HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam..Jan. 28 | *Potsdam.....Feb. 11
*Ryndam..Feb. 4 | *New Amsterdam..Feb. 25
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
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AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc. Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature. 1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class, $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, MARTHA WASHINGTON, February 8.
KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14.
Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

$45.00 & up TO EUROPE

New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. VOLTURNO.....FEB. 13
S. S. URANIUM.....FEB. 27
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO

TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Feb. 8, Mch. 25 Taormina, Mch. 5
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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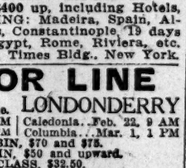

Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.
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STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York.....Feb. 1 | Philadelphia...Feb. 15
*Oceanic.Feb. 8, noon | St. Paul.....Feb. 22
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'polis.Feb. 1, 1:30 P M | Minne'aska.Feb. 15
Minn'ha.Feb. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneto'ka.Feb. 22

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....Jan. *29 | Kroonland.....Feb. 12
Lapland.....Feb. 5 | Zeeland.....Feb. 19

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*New Y.Feb. 1, 9:30 A M | *Philadel'a.Feb. 15
Oceanic.....Feb. 8, noon | Majestic...Feb. 22
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.....Mar. 20
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Feb. 2 Canopic.....Mar. 15
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Apr. 16, 1 A. M. June 4
May 14, 1 A. M. June 25

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA, Jan. 29, 1 A.M. CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M.
*CARMANIA, Feb. 5, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M.
*Omits call at Queenstown.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume

Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA, Feb. 12 PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22
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CARONIA, Jan. 30, Mar. 15
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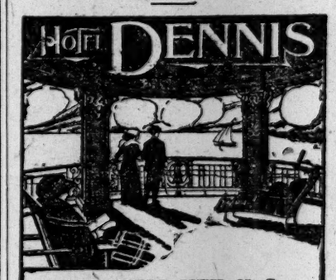

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Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Rome

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:14 | Sun sets..5:11 | Moon rises..11:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:20	11:55	5:12	5:36
Governors Island	11:40	12:00	5:47	6:12
Hell Gate	1:30	1:50	7:27	7:52

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 26.

SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 12.
SS Lux, Fayal, Jan. 15.
SS Telling, Fayal, Jan. 11.
SS Minnesotan, Philadelphia, Jan. 24.
SS Excelsior, Rotterdam, Jan. 8.
SS Storfond, Lisbon, Jan. 3.
SS Narragansett, London, Jan. 10.
SS El Segundo, Sabine, Jan. 19.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 23.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 23.
SS Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
SS Ancon, Colon, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lapland	Antwerp	Jan. 18
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec. 30
Virginia	Oran	Jan. 7
Monceniso	Leghorn	Dec. 28
Cambrian King	Dunkirk	Jan. 3
Gerty	Marseilles	Dec. 23
Javary	Barbados	Jan. 18
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 15
Exeter City	Swansea	Jan. 11
Afghanistan	Guantanamo	Jan. 21
Allemania	Inagua	Jan. 23
Algonquin	Turks Island	Jan. 22
Barcelona	Hamburg	Jan. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 22
El Alba	Galveston	Jan. 21
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minneapolis	Southampton	Jan. 18
Barbarossa	Bremen	Jan. 18
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Cherbourg	Jan. 22
St. Laurent	Vigo	Jan. 12
Oscar II	Christiansand	Jan. 18
Magdalena	Huelva	Jan. 6
Tivives	Kingston	Jan. 23
Havana	Havana	Jan. 24
Denver	Galveston	Jan. 22
Advance	Colon	Jan. 22
City of Sydney	St. John's	Jan. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ryndam	Boulogne	Jan. 15
President Lincoln	Boulogne	Jan. 19
Floride	Havre	Jan. 18
Guantanamo	Tampico	Jan. 22
Olinda	Nipe	Jan. 24
Trent	Kingston	Jan. 24
Prinz Sigismund	Colon	Jan. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 26
Nueces	Key West	Jan. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellucia, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Bantu, Barbados	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 26.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 340 miles E. at noon; due 27th, 10:30 A. M. Red Star Line.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 1,094 miles E. at noon; due 28th, 2 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, was 680 miles E. at 9:30 A. M.; due

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Bankruptcy discharges. F Kimball, E M Peterson, J H Baker, A P Thompson, L Goldfarb, Smith, D & W, A M & J W Dunstan, Bergkamp Realty Corp, D E Woronick Co, W F Dietz, S Meyers. Under objections. R Somme, B Rose, J Schneiderman, S & H D Lewis, A Beck. Adjourned cases. Daniel D Stever, I Bloom, D J Crotty, J Rosenthal, N & M Waloshin, Zorwitz & R., Margulies, S & E. Involuntary case. Petition v. Heyman Bros. Motions. M & M Rosett, Ottensoomer & Co, M Schiff, Auerbach, G & H, W Wolf & Co, D Cohen & Co, B Gutman, M Ostrousky, H Lightstone, Schnitzman & Reich, Zorwitz & Rosenblum, C Sturman, Sacker & Schwartz, Knickerbocker Paper Co, S Braun, P Walsh, Yorkville Coal Co, Likow Bros & Co, Allen & Hirst, Atwell Cont & Const Co, F M Hunt, P & J Levinson, Hotel Jefferson, S Finkelhoff, Bacon Walsh Co, A & H Lager, A O Brown & Co, J Newman, Bolm Pearl Button Works, Ferguson Const Co, K Munks & Co, J F Half & Co, Alvis Standt, S & W Rosenthal, Grand Union Co, (2,) Botoshansky & Dorfman, J M Detroit & Co, Knuts & Stoppani, M F Cafonigri, D Segadall, I A Cantor, Feller Bros, K Marks & Co, (4,) J Schwartz, Davidow Cloak & Suit Co, Renard & Co, Bernard Dorfman, M F Cafonigri.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: 447—Alexander Watson v. Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company. 477—Arthur Koster v. Lafayette Trust Company. 382—Lehigh Valley Railroad Company v. Auburn Construction Company. 416—Union Trust Company of New Jersey v. Lloyd G. McCrum. 367—Carl Schefer et al. v. Andrew B. Carton and another. 476—Village of Charlotte v. John M. Keon. 494—Annie Dawson, formerly Annie Samuelson, v. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 463—Margaret V. Sloat v. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Content v. White. 2—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 3—Mitchell v. Roe. 4—Dilg v. Strauss. 5—Weiss v. Codne Realty Co. 6—Hartford Carpet Corp v. McCabe-Quinn Co. 7—Naslevitch v. Delton House. Wrecking Co. 8—Knapp v. Mestanlz. 9—Schnitzer v. Field. 10—Purdy v. Hatch. 11—Taylor v. Soss. 12—Ducas v. Ducas. 13—N Y Sav Bank v. Thomas. 14—Thonges v. Higgins. 15—Lancaster v. Jacob. 16—Hasberg v. Archer. 17—Miller v. Margolies. 18—Waldt v. Goodin Mfg Co. 19—Reiss v. Gottlieb. 20—Turbo Blower Co v. Harisburg Steam Heat & Power Co. 21—Kaika v. Brandon Magnus Co. 22—Maneely v. City N Y. 23—Boreas Realty Co v. American Binding Co. 24—Burke v. Burke & Horton Sons Co. 25—Matter of Gordel (Ulshafer.) 26—Cameron v. Cameron. 27—Lachman v. Rodt. 28—Paltrowitz v. American Ins Co of Newark, N J. 29—Ball v. Gerard. 30—Rensons v. McHugh. 32—Zarch v. Zarch. 33—Chi 34—Ellas v. Allegheny Plate Glass Co. 35—Davis v. Deady. 36—Hoar v. Pernetti. 37—Berger v. Raynor. 38—Moore v. McCormick. 39—Mehler v. Donovan. 40—Ketcham v. Merritt. 41—Randall v. Rey Jouvin Freres et Cie (Harrigan.) 42—Zeltz v. Hubert Anderson Co. 43—Harlem Sav Bank v. Sands. 44—Matter of Livingston (Dept of Ppb Wk's. 45—Matter of Maher (Parker St.) 46—Lehman v. Curran. 47—Same v. Ferguson. 48—Abrams v. Abrams. 49—Matter of Baumgart. 50—Murphy v. Terry & Tench Company. 51—Eisenstadt v. Dowling. 52—Matter of Gilbert. (Prehdergast.) 53—Matter of Johnson, (do.) 54—Matter of Burfeindt. 55—Holland v. Bd of Education. 56—Posak v. Parr. 57—Stern v. Sobel. 58—People v. Rothenberg. 59—Rambaut v. Davis. 60—Coffin v. Tevis. 61—Evans v. Rubber Goods Mfg Co. 62—Kanrich v. Bet David Hospital. 63—Brous v. Same. 64—Fixel v. Cashman. 65—Stoloff v. Machson. 66—Seebeck v. Dumrauf. 67—Lewis v. Town of Eetnel. 68—Bacon v. Terry & Tench Co. 69—Sheltering Arms v. World Sec Co. 70—Ridner v. Buckley. 71—Alford v. Alford. 72—Popick v. Popick. 73—Weinstein v. Jarmulowsky. 74—Same v. Same. 75—Same v. Same. 76—Same v. Same. 77—Blake v. Ludius & Romm Realty Co. 78—Schwab v. Same. 79—City R I Co v. Same. 80—Lane v. Same. 81—Cressman v. Dight. 82—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 83—People ex rel Warner Quinlan Asphalt Co v. Prendergast. 84—Lawrence v. Borello. 85—Paterno & Son Cont Co v. Hickey. 86—Rosenfield v. Miller. 87—Pick v. Miller. 88—Dudley v. Glasgow Asurance & Corp. 89—Ronginsky v. Overington. 90—Billings Stevens Co v. Hughes. 91—Becker v. Becker. 92—Sloch v. Bethel Const Co. 93—Seidin v. Kaplan. 94—Flint v. Cuttle. 95—Trimble v. Trimble. 96—Thompson v. Lembeck. 97—Schnakenberg v. Schnakenberg. 98—People v. Horowitz. 99—Misel v. Misel. 100—Bishop v. Bishop. 101—Bohland-Alkier Const Co v. Phillips. 102—Matter of Potter. 103—Matter of Hanson. 104—Matter of Dondon. 105—Kinder Bed Co v. Matthews. 106—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 107—Oppenheimer v. Spitz. 108—Thomas v. Thomas. 109—People ex rel Van Beuren & N Y Bill Posting Co v. Miller. 110—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Stutz. 111—Horowitz v. Concordia Fire Ins Co. 112—Roehn v. Roehn. 113—Bortner v. Diener. 114—Dobek v. Austro-American S S Co. 115—Matter of Watterson. 116—Murphy v. Simpson & Crawford Co. 117—D'Andrea v. Culigan. 118—Matter of Greene. 119—Galbally v. Strauss. 120—Goldberg v. Goldin. 121—Shields v. MacDonald. 122—Dempsey v. Devine. 123—Offer v. Page. 124—Meis v. Meis. 125—Stang v. Bell. 126—Pettrick v. Pettrick. 127—Matter of Trust Co v. Schiff. 128—Scheidell v. Chiclacos. 129—Isaac v. David. 130—Kiendl v. Cochrane. 131—Mass v. Levy. 132—Butts v. Carey. 133—Wyman v. Burton. 134—Winicoff v. Rosenberg. 135—Paddell v. Janes. 136—Butts v. Carey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Motions. Demurrer: 78—Bush v. Bush. Preferred causes: 777—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 1848—Baum v. Hugo Silk Co. 2085—Powell v. Powell. General calendar: 134—Ranger v. Locke. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 811—Smith v. Finkelstein. 1176—Riley v. McGee. 920—Brandes v. Brandes. 1423—Neustaedter v. Kaplan. 1087—Eureka Sanitary Supply Co. v. Stevens. 1053—Hornbacher v. Hornbacher Co. 1098—Paul Co v. Athens Hotel Co. 1120—Deposito v. Deposito. 1481—Schwarz v. Eberhart. 1488—Eberhart v. Schwarz. 821—Sterry v. Sterry. 882—Borough Cut Stone Co v. N Y Const Co. 1012—Brauer v. Adams. 1165—Dana Tech Bros Co v. Same. 1464—Beck Co v. City of N Y. 1605—Atlantis v. Rompapas. 566—Rapatzky v. Fogarty. 1376—Fleischauer v. Fleischauer. 1019—Wilson v. Kellogg. 678—Lazarus v. Folser. 450—Kehoe v. Led. 438—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 892—Postakewitz v. Postakewitz. 891—Demuth v. Kemp. 892—Same v. same. 1383—"Hester," Inc., v. Sutphin. 1639—Ferdon v. Ferdon. 855—Doxey v. Doxey. 1497—Roach v. Lorence. 930—Cowen v. Bernard, Inc. 1699—Lowe v. Gordon. 1066—Quinney, Jr., v. Dowd. 1102—Hall v. Joy. 1091—Unique Tra Productori-Barletta v. Laurora. 1504—Sonn Bros Co v. Kokszka. 1143—Krell Auto Grand Piano Co v. Auto Pneumatic Action Co. 1509—Glemm v. Union Buffalo Mills Co. 915—Gardiner v. Kelly. 916—Gardiner v. same. 921—Tedder v. Levine. 933—Tarlofsky v. Tarlofsky. 977—Schmid v. Miller. 1002—Rich v. Waite. 1004—Elker v. Hill. 1032—Clarlante. v. Clarlante. 1055—Egan v. John Springer Realty Co. 1058—Mantle v. Mantle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Ford, Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Delany, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Erlanger, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. (Criminal Term.) Trial calendar, 1—L D Prager. 2—Samuel Koller. 3—L Joseph Weglein. 4—Harry Gordon. 5—John Delaney. 6—Henry Meier. 7—Peter Meier. 8—Fred Pursher. 9—George A. Noback.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J. 3048—Hutchinson v. Hutchinson. 3027—McCotter v. Ely. 3034—Kohlman v. Cashman. 3051—Gortikov v. Gortikov. 2659—Lipman v. Lipman. 2931—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co v. Thacher & Son. 2840—Sperry v. Small. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantin. 2849—Hutkoff v. McNeill. 3018—Wilson v. Borland. 2954—Weiss v. P Bernstein Sick Ben Soc'y. 2932—Moffitt v. McWilliams. 3012—Goldberg v. Goldin. 2405—Badt v. Meyer. 2825—Druck v. Druck. 3209—Buschmann v. McDermott. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Davis, J. 5102—Goldman v. B'klyn Heights R R. 2155—Newack v. City of N Y. 2180—McNeil v. Jolipe. 2189—Owens v. N Y Transp Co. 2202—Henderson v. Gruhn. 2206—M Liebman v. Gaskell. 2207—J Liebman v. Gaskell. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 4720—Johnson v. Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. 4832—Warshaski v. Cowan. 1770—Moore v. Conn Cab Co. 1578—Lay v. Cartazzo. 1485—Kopp v. Knoche. 2208—Rangone v. Melville. 1322—Haussler v. Link. 2239—O'Shea v. City of N Y. 2240—O'Shea v. City of N Y. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 2243—McCauley v. Angus. 2244—Tingue Mfg Co v. Rosenzweig. 2246—Richmond v. A H R R R. 2247—M Walsh v. J L Reiner Co. 2248—C Walsh v. J L Reiner Co. 2251—Kaplan v. Gothelf. 2308—Balgon v. City of N Y. 2332—Ferrari v. N Y C & H R R R. 2277—Banan v. Fineberg. 854—B Goldberg v. Interborough R T. 856—B Golding v. Interborough R T. 906—Leonard v. Quayle Co. 1090—Silberman v. Campbell. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. 1479—W McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1480—J McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1800—Little v. Joline. 1812—Carleton v. Charlock. 1805—Kaufman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1146—Thompson v. Eisasser. 4888—Taylor v. Rock Plaster Mfg Co. 5043—McCarthy v. Macy. 1429½—Thisty v. Doyle. 3728—Feeley v. Hudson Steel Co. 2097—C Gerrity v. City of N Y. 2098—K Gerrity v. City of N Y. 2131—Deprez v. City of N Y. 2211—Burke v. Alhambra Co. 2212—Greenberg v. Joline. 1713—J McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1715—P McDermott v. Southern Boulevard. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1746—Kraus v. Morton. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettlinger v. Leavitt. 2209—Dorney v. Herron. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Co. 456—Lilianthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V.—Amend, J. 2078—Fox v. Inwood Farms. 2072—Fitch v. Press Pub Co. 2083—Duffy v. Int. R. T. Co. 2075—Spitzer v. Haley. 2082—Isaacs v. Heidelberg. 2085—Donnelly v. Ryer & A. I. Peters Const Co. 2068—Bayot v. Buse. 2077—Fischer v. Christian. 2252—Block v. Jarmulowsky. 2258—Boye v. Gilmer & Martin Internat Fireproofing Co. 2284—Campbell v. T. Starrett Co. 2287—Sullivan v. Madison Square Garden Co. 2290—Schilda v. White. 2262—Valentino v. Grunstein. 2264—Miller v. Junkle. 2267—Mankenson v. Covering Supply Co. 2311—Cavagnaro v. Frisco Embossing & R Co. 1831—Knoppelman v. Joline. 1834—Blume v. Woods. 1838—Kaplan v. Shapiro. 1847—Gordon v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 1622—Goldowitz v. Kupfer. 1526—Zibell D R Paint Co v. Astoria Veneer M & D Co. 1899—Brett v. Stevens. 1516—Kruger v. Fruhauf. 1100—Vallighey v. Overhage. 1940—Fishman v. Levine. 663—Berlin v. Weingarten. 1613—Friedman v. Newark Fire Ins Co. 1614—Same v. Commerce Ins Co. 1716—Margules v. Joline. 1720—Boisse v. Pardee. 1739—Walsh v. Walsh. 1740—McGraw v. Washe. 1597—Prisina v. T Crimmins Cont Co. 1745—Pickowitz v. Toubin. 1747—Sackheim v. Kammerman. 1748—Same v. same. 1755—Romano v. Paladino. 616—Wolpin v. Kane. 376—Rohrlich v. same. 1716—Corner v. Wanamaker. 1638—Teip v. City of N Y. 1847½—Rubin v. Inter R T Co. 1793½—Hoffman v. same. 1795—Thomas v. Casualty Co of Am. 1796—Goldberg v. N Y Rys. 1797—Adelman v. Brock. 1810—Manly v. Joline. 1813—Mason-Seaman Transp Co v. Joline. 1851—Lichtiger v. N Y Rys. 1852—Kraiser v. Joline. 1853—Neuld v. Joline. 1854—Newman v. same. 1855—Cohen v. same. 1856—White v. same. 1857—O'Dwyer v. same. 1858—Siegel v. People's Nat Ins Co. 1859—Same v. Camden Fire Ins Co. 1860—Same v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 1861—Same v. Reliance Ins Co. 1862—Same v. Teutonia Ins Co. 1863—Same v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1864—Same v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 1865—Same v. Caledonian-Am Ins Co. 1866—Same v. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins Co. 1867—Same v. North British & Mercantile Ins Co. 1868—Daly v. Connecticut Cab Co. 1870—Anthony v. Thomas & Buckley Operating Co. 1871—Cohen v. Backer. 1872—Kelleher v. Joline. 1873—Antonacci v. Grossman. 1874—Blumenthal v. Begrisch. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J., clear; Part IV., Smith, J., clear; Part V., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VI., Finelite, J., clear; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII., La Fetra, J., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5047—Title Guar & T Co v. Myers. 5309—Brechner v. Weintraub. 5205—Wandell v. Cobe. 5206—Shapiro v. Sternberg. 5254—Geneva Wall Paper Co v. Boynor. 5092—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Robinson. 4880—McHarg v. Stratton. 5247—Hookey v. Shultz. 5169—George v. Miles. 5284—Todd v. Motor Finance Co. 5256—Kafka v. Birner. 5258—Di Georgi v. N Y Produce Exchange Bank. 5259—Lifschitz v. Levitt. 5260—German Exchange Bank v. Brook. 5261—German Exchange Bank v. Same. 5262—Coffey v. Flurne. 5264—Baker v. Peckworth. 5266—Gautscher v. Harrison. 5267—Internat Trust Co v. Caroline. 5269—Klingenbeck v. Mertin. 5248—Aspegren v. Faehrmann. 5281—Slater v. McGoorty. 5280—Neglia v. Siena. 5285—Steinbeck v. A Jaeger & Co. 5280—Schwartz v. Borchardt. 5298—Hoefler v. Carlisle Const Co. 4728—Rindskopf v. Zimmer. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. People ex rel Johnson v. Johnson—William A. Keener. Butterworth v. Keller—Edward E. Sprague.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. King v. Pouch Realty Co—William Klein. Lehman v. McKiernan—Elck J Ludvigh. N Y Life Ins Co v. Diva Realty Co—Charles S Marrin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Seaman's Bank for Saving v. Greenwich Inv Co—Francis J Garcia. Mary Levy v. Daniel F Mahoney—John Kelly.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. P.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Jj. Non-enumerated day calendar. 14—Golding v. Board of Education. 15—Matter of Breuchaud. 16—Matter of Farley. 23—Robbins v. Hill. 28—Murphy v. Hurley. 29—Murphy v. Hurley. 33—Dicks v. Dicks. 41—Seaman v. Smith. 42—Blumenthal v. L I R R. 43—Shane v. Gittens. 44—Reis Co v. Regal Co. 46—Hawkins v. Gesellschaft, &c. 47—Kyle v. City of New York. 48—Lynsky v. Rothschild. 49—Carr v. American Cash Co. 50—Pensabene v. Auditore Co. 51—Gerety v. Continental Co. 52—Weigl v. Prendergast. 53—Hearn v. Schuchman. Enumerated day calendar: 115—Anderson v. Knobloch. 145—P P & C I R R v. Morey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Putnam, J. 2760—Warschauser v. B'klyn Furniture Co. 1965—Paul v. Paul. 2426—Witten v. Witten. 2000—Klein v. Krakower. 740—Evans v. Evans. 2643½—Minden v. Bashit. 2582—Eagle Svgs L C v. Wickens. 2450—Mullens v. Curley. 2848—Silinsky v. Himmelstein & Arker Co. 2259—Meis v. Meis. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2913.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. —Motion calendar. Matter of application of Brooklyn Bar Association. McGoey v. Brown. Bernstein. Josephine T Deady v. E Virgil Neal. John Socelli v. John W. Patterson et al. Morris Edelman et al v. Leon Lemberg. Edwin H Curnow v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. Michael Dempsey v. same. North Side Bank v. Hattie E Burger et al. Matter of will of Edward Fray. Marion A Fray v. John E Fray, executor. Samuel I Hartman and Max Schuhmann v. Frank Netchert. Motion 1. Same v. same. Motion 2. Theodore Klendl v. Adolph Klendl. Jacob Hurwitz v. Hyman Rosenstein. Matter of acquiring title for park purposes, Thirty-eighth Street, David Porter, Thomas P. Graham, respondents. Same, with William Stone, respondent. Lorena R Jones v. Carolyn A Dow, Appeal 2. Frederick Knauss v. Webber Construction Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated Motions—Kapper, J. 1—Bonnard v. Bonnard. 2—Matter of Sohmer (Brooklyn Trust Co.) 3—Matter of Sohmer (Brooklyn Trust Co.) 4—Matter of Sohmer (Brooklyn Trust Co.) 5—Matter of Sohmer (Brooklyn Trust Co.) 6—Matter of Hemlock St. 7—Const Material & Coal Co v. Saladine et al. 8—Dziurak v. Dziurak. 9—Ridgewood Nat Bank v. N Y & Q Co Elec Light & Power Co. 10—Du Bois v. Dul. 11—Swirsky v. Feldman & ano. 12—Schmidt v. General Chemical Co 13—Matter of Woodbine St. 14—Wroldsen v. So Brooklyn Sav & Loan Assn. 15—Ravn v. same. 16—Matter of Sohmer (Franklin Trust Co.) 17—Stanbrook v. Stanbrook. 18—Matter of Sutphen. 19—Dovnarsky v. Steiner. 20—Signorelli v. Carlson Hoisting Co et al. 21—Hellawell v. Johnstone et al. 22—Perillo v. Perillo. 23—Matter of Stockwell Purser Co v. Frind et al. 24—Moeran v. Steers et al. 25—Edwards v. Fuller. 26—Fitzpatrick v. Swift. 27—Dunkert v. Sel et al. 28—Matter of Ruehle (Cordon.) 29—Matter of Dumont Av (Volckman.) 30—Brodie v. Kemp. 31—Snyder v. Parezo et al. 32—Noble v. Noble. 33—Staten Island R T Ry Co v. Rosenberg et al. 34—Daniels v. Ryan. 35—Conaway v. Conaway. 36—Matter of Grand Av. 37—Matter of 95th St. 38—Matter of 63d St. 39—Matter of Church Av. 40—Matter of 4th Av. 41—Matter of E. 21st St—Av N. 42—Brokaw v. Brokaw. 43—People v. Sullivan. 44—Matter of Belmont Av. 45—Matter of 71st St. 46—Matter of Ave. 24th. 47—Matter of Ditmas Av. 48—Matter of Av M. 49—Matter of Boerum St. 50—DeLong v. Anderson et al. 51—H Batterman Co v. Leifert et al. 52—Albino v. Albino. 53—Enowitz v. Clancey. 54—Matter of Neef. 55—Progressive Realty & Impt Co v. Gelbart et al. 56—Kelly v. Kelly. 57—Hoebermann v. Butler et al. 58—Arvidson v. Edwards et al. 59—McCafferty v. Kallischer et al. 60—Mallouk v. Louden. 61—Matter of Skillman Av. 62—Berosow v. Kraus. 63—Wasilewski v. Carnegie Steel Co. 64—Aston v. Cohen. 65—Knauss v. Weber Const Co. 66—Ruano v. Russo. 67—Hewoker v. Norman et al. 68—Zipkin v. Slutzky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J. Trial calendar of N Y 3225-3326—Watzelham v. N Y Teleph Co. 6251—Sony v. Nassau R R. 6480—Murray v. Doescher et al. 6097—Keane v. Sea Beach Ry Co. 6443—Skelly v. B H R R. 6389—Kamper v. same. 6726—Ryan v. Green. 6388—Kutzelman v. Interborough R T. 5473—Peterson et al. Lalito. 7279, 7280, 7282—Davidson v. Klausner et al. 6573—McArdle v. Nassau R R et al. 4143, 4144—Joseph v. Weiss & ano. 5847—Diamond v. Nassau R R. 7939—Lo Re v. Federman & ano. 6612—Olsen v. Smith & ano. 6577—Faucon v. Nassau R R. 6413—National Surety Co v. Kaiser. 6447—Stattman v. B H R R. 6658—Dropkin v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 6663—Burns v. N Y Teleph Co. 6676—Obermaier v. Coney Isl & B R R. 5317—Dwyer v. same. 555—Healy v. Knothe. 6684—Middleton v. same. 6686—Monticelli v. same. 5056—Gordon Roberts Co v. Northn Assur Co. 6694—Kerler v. City of N Y. 6482—Mooz v. Fritz. 6690—Esselmann v. City of N Y. 6252—Miller v. Growell et al. 6707—Roseland v. Ogden et al. 6714—Kellogg v. N Y C & H R R. 4906—Clark v. City of N Y and B H R R. 6719—Bruce v. Whitridge, &c. 6722—Morris v. Drysdale. 6724—Peck v. Coney Isl & B H R R. 6727—Schilling v. Wyslecki. 6730—Blecher v. Amer Silk Label Mfg Co. 6736—McMorrow v. C I & B R R. 6550—Hart v. Sollender. 6599—Reich v. Goldberg. 6736—Helfant et al. B H R R. 6742, 6745, 6744—Rodriguez v. Frederick v. Linch. 6752, 6753—Neyerlin v. Nutry & Cook Mfg Co. 6758—Kelly v. Mayer. 6764—DeGrossi v. City of N Y. 6767—Bessner v. B H R R. 6769—Schelling v. B, Q Co & Sub R R et al. 6775—Froelich, Jr., v. Reichel. 6427—Wanderer v. Trzaska. 6435—Zimmermann v. Schneider.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 6436—Brown v. Averell. 6442—Bonney v. Westfall. 1020—Ostrofsky v. Fisher Co. 1019—Lewis v. Lafayette Trust Co. 2838—Corr v. Goodrich. 5019, 5020—Beck v. Clochessy. 5904—Mazul v. Bush Terminal. 6025—Nungesser, Jr, v. Kruger. 6483, 6484—Kennelty v. National Lead Co. 6486—Lynch v. Schneider Bros. 1590—Gilespie v. Brady. 1591—Borough Bank v. Bergen Iron Works et al. 4909—McLeish v. B H R R. 5944—Winfield v. Greenhut & Co. 6454—Fitzgerald v. Brooklyn Gas Co et al. 6601 to 6605—Andelfinger v. B H R R. 8205—Wallace v. Mayhew Hotel. 8818—Carolone v. McDonald. 9422—Veit v. Waterfall Co. 14—Peters v. City of N Y & Brooklyn Citizen. 5949, 5950, 5951—Edison Elec Ill Co v. City of New York. 9162—Sussel v. Owens and another. 9205—Weitzer v. Weitzer. 8554—Daly v. Norton & Gorman Co. 5152—Bennett v. Harms & Sons. 5947—N Y Dock Co v. City of New York. 6392—Hitchings et al v. N Y Brooklyn & Man Beach Ry. 8749—Gissel v. Weiz & Zerweck. 6280—McLeer Et & Mfg Co v. Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 1201, 1202—Zimmermann v. City of New York. 2074—Kaskowitch v. Friedman. 6086—Lansano v. Bernstein and another. 9266—Waldman v. B H R R. 1733, 1734—Petterson v. Livyak. 6530—Rapkowski v. Seguine et al. 3756—Brown v. Robert & Bros. 6714—Grega v. Western Elec Co. 835—Bosquet v. Steneck. 6568—Friedman v. Rappaport. 4586—Morton v. Smith Holsting Co et al. 5730—Lorey v. Guthy and another. 6779—Wynn v. Cesario and another. 6780—Friel v. Thompson-Starrett Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 6785.

SURROGATES' COURT.—Ketcham, S. Wills of Grace W. Hernandez, Catharine Leggett, Miss Collison, and Bridget Luby. Accountings in the estates of Isaac Brennen, Albert Straub, Elbert Snedeker, Mary H. Washburn, Kenneth Sutherland, William Woronee, and Joseph Friedlander. Estates of William Knott, Francesco Cione, K. Friedland, George W. Pitou, James Pollock, H. Levy, James Brookfield; Church infants, Thomas Brennan, Margaret Noll, and Sadie Ryan. Contested calendar, will of Patrick English.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Niemann, J. Samuel Fernada, Claude Mazzi, Max Mandel, Calegro Russo, William Jackson, James H. Fransen, Patsy Cambrella, Sidney Creighton, Antonio Laurino, Peter Natolli.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Talmadge, J. Louis Marotti, Albert Marotti, Joseph Marotti, Reginald Wilson, Laurence Priola, James Bolger, David Lachman, William Kelly, Fred Stroh, William Heydel, Robert Hamilton, Fred Stroh, Dominick Menguino.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Paddock, J. Nicolo Marande, Tony Poigano, Charles Engel, Charles Goodbrod, Joseph Basel, Peter Behan, William Bergen, Vincent Palaleo, Alexander Salavanno.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Dike, J. 1903-4—Di Martino v. Weisbecker. 1990—Murphy v. Rothchild. 916—Morga v. Goldberg. 1902—Schmitt v. Long Island R R Co. 1983—Somborn v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1995—Conquest v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 2000—Schaman v. Morris. 1752—Cannonica v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1989—Dangler v. Auto Renting Co. 2001—Kane v. Bklyn Union Elev R R Co.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day: 2004—Card v. The Enterprise Shoe Mfg Co. 2010—Foster v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 2025—Degnan v. C I & Bklyn R R Co. 2026—Kaplan v. Appleman. 2027—Filardo v. Berkowitz. 2028—Clifford v. Desmond. 2029—Fox v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 2030—Lawner v. Bklyn Union Elev R R Co. 1682—Anderson v. Strickland. 2722—Berger v. Bauer. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 2030.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3716—People v. Andre Crippo. 3810—People v. Edward J Brodie and Ralph McGrane. 3533—People v. Louis Fooshkill. 3673—People v. Joseph Johnson and John Helmstadt. 3674—People v. Alfred Steinhauer. 3676—People v. Abraham Rosen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II.—Benedict, J. Criminal. The People of the State of N Y against Pagano. Civil. 1127—Sullivan v. B H R R Co. 1151-1182—Same v. Same. 1212—Oswald v. B H R R Co. 1225—Van Gassbeck v. Tisdale Lumber Co et al. 46—Stanley v. L I R R Co. 1228—Mieth v. Rose and another. 1229—Brown v. L I R R Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 1595—Cikers as admx v. Long Island Iron Works Co. 1226—Same v. L I R R Co. 1233—Reilly v. Atl Blanges Co. 1192—Duffy v. L I R R Co. 1240—McLeon v. N Y & L I Co. 1243—Rubino v. N Y & L I T Co. 1224—A J Schwarz Co v. Crookston as Exrt. 1247—Callen v. B H R R Co. 1250—Bourquin as admr v. City of N Y. 787—Hubbell v. Brooklyn, Queens County and Sub R R Co. 1251—Shea v. Rosenberg and another. 1252—Simmons v. N Y & Q E L & P Co. 1253—Schneller v. Ocean E R R Co. 1254—Seidler v. B H R R Co. 1255—McKenna v. Kling and another. 1256—Hetner v. King & another. 1257—Breterman v. L I R R Co. 1258—Redfield v. L I R R Co. 1259—Koehler v. Berney and another. 1261—Heyte v. Wardenhauer. 1262—Webster an infant v. Am Drug Syn. 1263—Cuneo v. Tel Co. 1264—Leonard v. Bevons as a committee. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1284.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 585—Arbutino v. Pittsburgh Cons Co. 539—McCarten v. Von Kokeritz. 383—Meighan Land Co v. Monroe. 576—Quinn v. Wendelken. 595—Kulah v. Yonkers R R Co. 596—Simuni v. Yonkers R R Co. 583—Simuni v. Yonkers R R Co. 603—Sullivan v. Scott. 531—Engle v. Bendusch. 570—Steinhardt v. McGuinness. 571—Giberson v. Kerr. 591—Ella v. Pisano. 582—Stoddard v. Walker. 598—Gross v. Fanning. 604—Carpenter v. Pittsburgh Construction Co. 557—Baldesini v. Vil of Dobbs Ferry. 567—Trombaetta v. Lamartina. 594—Huzinec v. Yonkers R R Co. 573—Lambert v. West Elec R R Co. 444—Coxe v. Town of White Plains. 558—Sinnott v. West Elec R R Co. 487—Gallagher v. Miller. 428—Lawson Motor Car Co v. Bray. 488, 489, 490, 491—Seiffert v. Alexander.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. 479—Toussaint v. Toussaint. 461—Wright v. Clark. 497—Johns v. Jones. 521—Henderson v. Reed. Nadich v. Di Bella. 465—Barrett v. Schaefer, Jr, & Co. 482—Croll v. Kisly. 469—Bernstein v. Friend. Horsey v. Boock. 489—La Fleur v. Hunter.

Referees' Notices

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GUTLOHN, Plaintiff, against EDGAR LEHMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 79th Street with the easterly side of Riverside Drive, and running thence northerly along the said easterly side of Riverside Drive, 17 feet 4⅜ inches; thence easterly parallel with the said northerly side of 79th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, 66 feet/10¼ inches; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, 17 feet 2 inches to the said northerly side of 79th Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of 79th Street, 69 feet 8¼ inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 70 Riverside Drive. Being the same premises conveyed to Edgar Lehman by deed recorded December 2, 1902, in the office of the Register of New York County, Liber 88, Section 2, Page 276 of Conveyances.

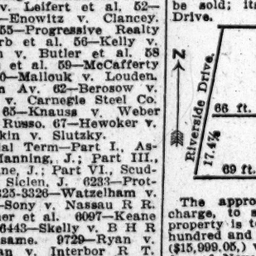
Said premises being sold subject to the lien of a prior first mortgage for $35,000.00, with interest from December 1st, 1911, recorded in Liber 126, Section 4, Page 218 of Mortgages, in the office of the Register of the County of New York. Also subject to all encroachments of the building upon said premises (if any there be) upon Riverside Drive and 79th Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and to any state of facts a survey of said premises will show.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

JUDSON G. WELLS, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 1 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 70 Riverside Drive.



The approximate amount of the lien of charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fifteen thousand and nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($15,999.05,) with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1912, at 6%, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $397.55, with interest from December 6th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,601.24 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. UNITED BOXBOARD COMPANY, Defendant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The northwest disturbances of Saturday night have reached Ontario and Quebec, but without precipitation, except some light local snows in the upper lake region. It is considerably colder in the Central and North Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, but temperature is still above the seasonal average over practically the entire country.

There will be rain Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, extending into the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States and New England Monday night and continuing Tuesday. It will be colder Monday night in the Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate to brisk southwest and west, shifting to north by Monday night; South Atlantic Coast, southeast and south, increasing and shifting to northwest Monday night.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk southwest to north winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastaern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Monday; colder at night, with rain, Tuesday rain and colder; moderate west to north winds, probably increasing by Monday night.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains interior; colder by night. Tuesday rain south, rain or snow north portion; colder; moderate to brisk west to north winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday; rain or snow at night or Tuesday; colder Tuesday; brisk west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Local rains or snows Monday or Monday night; colder. Tuesday probably fair; moderate northwest to north winds.

Western New York—Local rains or snows and colder Monday. Tuesday probably fair; moderate to brisk west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	20	41	4 P. M.	23	52
6 A. M.	17	39	6 P. M.	21	52
9 A. M.	15	40	9 P. M.	21	48
12 M.	19	50	11 P. M.	21	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:50—301 W. 136th St.; Mrs. M. Iden	Trifling
6:40—249-251 W. 64th St.; Renault Taxi Company	Trifling
9:15—251 E. 119th St.; Dora Adler	Trifling
11:55—211 E. 114th St.; H. Schlossberg	Trifling
P. M.	
12:05—354 Berkman Av.; H. J. Ludin	Trifling
12:50—465 E. 167th St.; M. Kaplin	$50
3:30—74 E. 115th St.; Adolph Fleur	Trifling
3:38—156 E. 85th St.; L. Gallagher	Trifling
3:45—450 2d Av.; Arlington Beef Co.	Trifling
7:15—425 E. 121st St.; Leo Jemies	Trifling
7:30—170 Leonard St.; Simatta estate	Trifling
8:20—23 East 115th St.; H. Seigenfeld	$500
10:10—195 Eldridge St.; H. Hollod	Trifling
10:35—2,225 5th Av.; Fifth Avenue Furniture Co	Trifling
11:30—313 E. 63d St.; Jno. Lovvari	$200

Lost

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A26706 for 7 shares in the name of "Ella T. Woolley"; notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Arthur G. Woolley and Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Administrators of Estate of Ella T. Woolley, Hartford, Conn.

LOST.—On Friday noon, between 27th and 34th Sts., on or near 6th Av., a small purse, containing some change and lady's gold watch, which is very dear to owner, being a family heirloom. Liberal reward will be given upon its return. 121 West 27th St., tenth floor.

LOST—On afternoon of Jan. 23, on 5th Av. bus, about 6 o'clock, pigskin purse containing railroad tickets, Pennsylvania mileage, and money. $5.00 reward for return with contents and no questions asked to W. B. D., Jr., 59 East 65th St. city.

LOST—Between 145th St. and Pennsylvania Station, a nurse's registration pin; name on back, "Jean Ivy Speyer, 1,118 Chapline, Wheeling, West Va."; of value only to the owner. Reward if returned to 205 West 103d St.

LOST—Near 113th and Riverside Drive, gold meshbag, studded with diamonds; gold vanity ornaments; initials "G. V. B."; liberal reward. Mrs. G. Breckenridge, 131 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, engraved "Lillian Moss," between Astor Hotel and 5th Av. and 31st St.; liberal reward. Mrs. H. H. Moss, Room 411, Hotel Astor.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, Sunday morning, on Broadway, between 101st and 107th Sts. or on 102d St.; liberal reward. Return to A. B., 240 West 102d St.

LOST—Between Southern Hotel and Cort Theatre, Saturday evening, diamond turquoise bracelet. Return Mrs. M. G. Strong, 680 Madison Av. Liberal reward.

LOST.—On 5th Av., between 42d and 50th Sts., lady's gold watch, engraved J. A. T. Return to office of Knickerbocker Hotel and receive reward.

LOST—Jan. 26, coral necklace, between Fort Washington, Bainbridge Av., Aqueduct Av., and crosstown car; reward. Address A 93 Times.

LOST—Pass book, No. 5,496, of the Security Bank of New York, 180 East 72d St., New York City; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Pass book, No. 12,969, of the Security Bank of New York, 253 3d Av., New York City; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Gold watch and beaded fob between 9th St. and Orange, via Hudson-Manhattan Railway; reward. Conant, 116 West 11th St.

LOST.—Pearl sapphire bar pin, 87th to 88th St., between Riverside Drive and Broadway; reward. Mrs. Barrows, 155 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Scarfpin, lovers' knot; small diamond; full value for return. W. A. L'Hommedieu, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Friday evening, lady's gold neck chain; old-fashioned design. Suitable reward. F. R. Abbey, 630 1st Av.

LOST.—On Saturday, pearl bar pin, pearl horseshoe pin, diamond ring; reward. Marks, 239 Broadway, Room 28.

$250 REWARD

for a pearl necklace, lost Friday afternoon, between Park Av. and 5th, 39th St. to 26th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, New Year's Eve, diamond bracelet, about an inch wide, cross pattern, between Knickerbocker Hotel and Louis Martin's Cafe. Return to E. M. GATTLE & CO., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

Persian black-striped cat. Reward. Return to Dr. Waxman, 143 West 71st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Partner wanted, must be a good salesman, in an old-established manufacturing business; $5,000 to $10,000 required; good opportunity. G 43 Times.

For Sale.—Restaurant and furnished apartment business; elegant, modern building; choice residence district; thoroughly organized and established. Address Profitable, G 62 Times.

One thousand dollars wanted immediately; will assign interest in a proposition maturing within a few months; over $5,000 profits sure; particulars at interview, E 56 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 25d St.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED

and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,482 Broadway.

Multigraph letters; largest capacity in city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; prices reasonable; filling in names, addressing, mailing, samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order) will sell for $125. 318 West 42d St.

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

The Want advertisements in THE TIMES are clear, definite statements of the needs of employers and workers. Misleading announcements are rejected by THE TIMES and all advertisements are subjected to strict investigation.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Desirable, large room; also suite; fine cuisine; small room; private baths.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Corner, large and single room; select house; excellent table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Small rooms, private bath; reference. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy, nicely furnished rooms; substantial board; phone; steam; terms moderate.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two; also small rooms; excellent board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first-class; references.

56TH ST., 320 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms, excellent board; all conveniences; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small front rooms; southern exposure; table board; telephone.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; excellent table; references; telephone.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; unexpectedly vacated, parties going South; high-class accommodations.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable medium and single room; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike room, bath, two, three gentlemen; also en suite; table guests. Reasonable.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double, sunny, front room; table guests; moderate.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room, private house; excellent table; business people; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS; WELL FURNISHED; BOARD OPTIONAL; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, refined Jewish family; finest table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three gentlemen appreciating homelike surroundings; excellent table; Jewish family; convenient elevated, Subway; private house.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; something really exceptional; table a specialty.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations; private baths; superior table; quiet, refined surroundings. Telephone.

92D, 55 WEST.—Cheerful single front room, refined, quiet house; best home cooking; telephone; references.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small, sunny front rooms; conveniences; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; hall room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient location; parlor dining; table guests.

103D, 252 WEST, (Near Subway, Riverside.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

103D, (Corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private large and small rooms; superior table.

108TH, 78 WEST.—Just open, first-class boarding house; excellent table and service; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

114TH, 524 WEST.—Very large room, with bath; beautiful view overlooking Columbia grounds; excellent table; table guests.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; quiet, refined house; near 72d St. Subway express; excellent table; table guests.

WEST END AV., 762.—Single and double rooms; home comfort; table board.

Brooklyn.

801 EAST 16TH ST.—FLATBUSH. Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate prices; phone 720-J Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

31ST ST., 117 EAST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms in attractive house, centrally located; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST, (Corner Madison.)—Attractive single room, high-class bachelor house; reduced rent.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

60TH, 30 EAST.—Attractive home; excellent cuisine; formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Attractive front room; private bath; electric lights; small room with conveniences.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming room for bachelor; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Gosford's bell.

21ST, 263 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Heated, large; suitable 3, 4; also medium, small; $2 up; telephone.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room, with private bath; also small room; breakfast optional.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family, elegantly furnished large sunny room, with bath; gentleman; reference.

52D ST., 236 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; phone. Pierce.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—A large furnished room; southern exposure.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; excellent location.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

58TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two; conveniences; one flight up. McKeon.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Large and small single desirable rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electric lights.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 103 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4034 Columbus.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, private bath, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; all modern conveniences; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, modern apartment; reasonable; Subway. Sly.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; single dressing room attached; $5 up. Columbus 806.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; private; gentlemen.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms, or en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, southern exposure; small room, running water.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Best rooms, best locations; nurses will find the right accommodations.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two attractively furnished, sunny rooms; bath, telephone; private family; references.

76TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $7. Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; will divide; high-class private house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also back parlor; reference.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, private family; $3 up; all conveniences. Apartment D.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; running water; southern exposure; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 827 WEST.—Private house, large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable accommodations; shower, telephone; moderate.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized, sunny, front room; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; scrupulously clean; modern apartment; refined surroundings. Anderson.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable medium-sized room; Subway. Telephone 7297 Riverside.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms; baths.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor suite; piano, phone; others, kitchen privileges; "L," Subway; reasonable. Ryan.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright double and single rooms; homelike; private house; gentleman only.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; near cars; hot, cold water.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, in first-class apartment; all conveniences. Johnson.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Convenient to Subway express; comfortable rooms; elevator apartment; near Drive. Alexander.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large front room; handsomely furnished; bath; gentlemen; Subway express.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; also floor with bath. 1067J—River.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Apt. 3; choice front single room for young refined business man.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable for business gentleman; private house; telephone; references.

104TH, 105-107 WEST, (Eugene Court.)—Apartment hotel; one, two rooms; kitchen suite; electric lights, private telephone, bath, $8.50, including maid service, light, linen. Telephone 637 Riverside.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith, telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

107TH ST., Broadway, 2,788.—Chance to secure attractive room; running water; bath; refined environments. Apartment 6A.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Two single rooms, ladies; references; evenings. Macks.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Half Block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

121ST ST., 414 WEST., (near Columbia.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny rooms. Elevator; private family. Pettersen.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms, opposite Columbia College; elevator; refined neighborhood. La Fontaine.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Columbia instructor, large room, $4.50; clean, warm; elevator; telephone; electricity. Dashiell.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Clean, sunny, outside, single room; modern elevator house; telephone; $2.50. Fullersteen.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; private family; moderate.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for business men, women; comfort; privacy; meals optional. Pierson.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

139TH ST., 602 WEST, (187th Express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; congenial home; moderate. Apartment 19.

144 WEST 80TH, (COSTA HOUSE.)
Rooms, private bath; all conveniences; French cuisine.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Modern apartment; front room; southern exposure; best couch bed; mahogany furniture; bath connecting; separate apartment; ladies' restaurant in building.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First-class room; private house; overlooking Riverside Drive, Hudson; near Subway.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE, P. O. 1716.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; piano, telephone; reference. Fisher.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Apt. 54.)—Small, nicely furnished room with private bath; $4 week.

WEST BROADWAY, 177.—Attractive light rooms; all conveniences; handy business neighborhood. Apply Mayers.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; near 103d St. Subway express, two blocks. Farrell.

WHY WASTE time and carfare looking for rooms? Call on me and tell me what you want and when you want it. I will do the rest. Accommodations strictly high class. HEWITSON'S NEW DIRECTORY, 101 WEST 68TH ST.

Brooklyn.

CLEAN, HOMELIKE, SUNNY ROOM. All improvements; superior accommodations; express station corner; reasonable; also hall room. Call evenings, 571 9th St., Brooklyn.

107TH ST., 422.—Steam-heated double, single rooms, $5.50 with board; German cooking; telephone; private.

5TH ST., 75 SOUTH.—Sunny, steam-heat, single or connecting rooms; near Williamsburgh Plaza.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Neighborhood of West 90th to 110th St.—One large room; breakfast; by young man; no other roomers; references exchanged. Box G 176 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

OPERATORS wanted on women's neckwear; good work; good pay for good workers. Slater, Apple & Co., 28 East 22d St.

FINE EDUCATED women over 25 to interview mothers for school extension plan; experience unnecessary, but honesty, tact, and industry essential; city or traveling; railroad expenses paid and salary of $25 weekly for those who qualify. Call 303 5th Av., Room 714, after 3 P. M. Dixon, Rucker & Co.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in publishing house. Applicants should write, stating higher educational training, teaching experience, if any, stenographic experience, salary expected. Box G 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, only one thoroughly competent, wanted. Apply by mail only. J. P. Tapley, Book Manufacturers, 535 West 37th St.

TEACHER of elementary grade in school outside of city, college or training school graduate, with experience preferred. Apply between 4 and 6 to-day, 507 West 155th St. Please bring credentials.

TWO WOMEN, one as cook and laundress, one as waitress-chambermaid; willing workers; small family. House, 32 East 81st St.

WAITRESS—Personal reference required. 40 West 77th St.

WANTED.—We need two more women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to specialize in high-class educational work; bona fide salary arrangement with expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Hanson-Bellows Company, 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Help Wanted, Male

ENGRAVER—Steel and copper plate; all around man; steady position; good proposition for right man. G 162 Times.

EXPERIENCED perfumery salesman, intelligent, with established territory, call. Flora, 70 7th Av.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—By large manufacturing concern, young man experienced in factory and general accounting; capable of auditing factory accounts; applicants must state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address G 189 Times.

WANTED by large corporation, two or three first-class salesmen. Attractive proposition well advertised. Applicants having life insurance or subscription-book experience preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., 10th floor.

WANTED—Teacher, (male,) Roman Catholic, for private high school; Latin, English, mathematics, or modern languages. Address W., Times, Harlem Office.

WANTED—Young men desiring to learn the restaurant business thoroughly; instruction and position free. Hotel Men's Training School, 47 West 38th.

WANTED.—Experienced flour salesmen acquainted with baker trade. R 220 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
238 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Prospers on Merit."

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, &c.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address, 509 5th Av., New York.

Employment Bureaus

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Telephone 1638 Riverside.

Situations Wanted Female

BOOKKEEPER seeks position where interest, experience, accuracy is appreciated; no Saturday work. G 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; double entry; 7 years' experience; typist; $15. P 313 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE young woman wishes position as lady's companion, traveling or resident; excellent references. Address Mrs. M. C. Flanders, Hotel McAlpin.

COMPETENT, reliable German woman, work by day; office, bank, references. Janitor, 434 West 48th St.

DESIGNER of fancy bags, lamp shades, seeks position; unusual and original designs for exclusive trade; first-class New York and Cleveland references. Address Miss Brown, Homestead Studios, Waterford, Conn.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers, home or out; latest styles; show work; rates reduced during January. Doggett, 81 West 102d St.

GERMAN WOMAN wishes position washing, ironing, cleaning. Bausch, 502 East 76th St.

GIRL, (16,) with knowledge of typewriting, wishes position in office. Chapon, 764 9th Av.

GOVERNESS, experienced, desires position; perfect French, German, English music; references. Reliable, 242 East 60th St.

LADY'S MAID or COMPANION.—Refined German girl; references; willing to travel. G 148 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home; reasonable terms. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MASSAGE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

NURSE.—Maternity cases; care of child, invalid. Address or call M. M., 1,103 Lexington Av.

PARISIAN LADY, high breeding and education, wishes afternoon occupation; social secretary, companion. Z 15 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, MEDICAL, LITERARY, LEGAL COLLEGE TRAINING, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES, SALARY $25. DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. Z 35 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience, principally machinery; thorough knowledge office work; billing; bright, intelligent, reliable; references. Owner, 204 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted Female

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and bookkeeper; thoroughly competent in both; three years' experience; excellent penman; office work; no agency; $10. R 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, (18,) three years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable; excellent references furnished; salary $10. R 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' mercantile experience; good grammarian; excellent speller; salary, $12. G 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Wide-awake, capable, conscientious; $6; satisfaction assured. X., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent education; executive ability; several years' experience; office assistant. Address E. S., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bright beginner; American; year high school; neat; no agents; $6. R 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Quick, accurate, capable; small salary; references. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, rapid, accurate; five years one concern; banking, commercial; references. P 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient; capable of filling high-class position; long experience; references. G 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate, responsible; references; $15. R 227 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, kept part time; partnership, corporation accounts adjusted; monthly service; moderate. Auditor, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) will adjust, audit and close your books, prepare profit and loss statement, at $1 per hour. P 278 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER AND INSPECTOR.—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN AUTOMOBILE, FIRE, AND COLLISION INSURANCE ADJUSTING, WISHES POSITION IN ABOVE CAPACITY IN CLAIM DEPARTMENT OF REPUTABLE CONCERN. PRACTICAL MAN. G 78 TIMES.

ATTENDANT can furnish references; shaves, presses clothes; electrical treatments; has hospital experience. R 1 Times.

A VICE PRESIDENT and Director of a large corporation, about to change hands, seeks an executive position; he has successfully systematized, reorganized, and financed the above and other corporations; he is 36 years of age, and willing to start at moderate salary if there is a future. Address by letter only, W. A. L., Room 61, 96 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—High-grade accountant, capable, energetic business man of wide experience, desires an opening with A1 firm at moderate salary. W. B., 152 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) seven years' experience, desires connection assuring entire charge of books; monthly balances, controlling accounts, &c.; highly recommended. A 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married, thoroughly experienced, accustomed to take entire charge of office, controlling accounts, balances; salary $25; highly indorsed. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, at present employed; six years' experience, seeks connection; take charge or assist; well recommended; salary $20. G 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; 15 years' experience; rapid, accurate, systematical; thorough accountant and executive; highest references. G 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; three years' general office experience. Louis Rosenblatt, 325 East Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER wants position, speaking Spanish. Spanish, G 83 Times.

BOY, (16,) wishes to learn electrical trade; chance for advancement. Elvers, 838 Eagle Av., Bronx.

CABINETMAKER.—French polisher; first-class; expert mechanic; all kinds of furniture; wants job from private parties. P. Jozsy, 308 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and mechanic wishes position; sober and trustworthy. Faust, 170 East 89th St.

COUPLE.—English, no family; chauffeur, 3 years' experience, any car, own repairs; garden, furnace, useful; first-class cook, housekeeper, laundress; go anywhere; city reference; $75 up. P. Bourke, 647 Franklin Av., Bklyn.

COUPLE.—Chef; chambermaid; first-class private family; references. Z 39 Times.

ELDERLY MAN, useful, wishes light work, either office or private family; salary proportionate to ability. Lamb, care bookstore, 62 West 38th St.

ENTRY CLERK, ORDER CLERK, TYPEwriting.—Position wanted by young man, 22 years of age, five years' office experience with small concern; wishes position offering broader opportunities; good health and habits and good references from former employer. G 110 Times.

GARDENER; CARPENTER—HOUSEWORK.—Couple, no children, speaking German, wishes position; man gardener, carpenter; wife for general housework; country preferred. A. K., 32 Springdale Av., East Orange, Ampere, N. J.

GARDENER-FOREMAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; garden, vegetables, shrubs, farming, machinery, stock, and poultry; A1 references; married, (40;) German, small family. John Schenk, 17 Palace Place, Port Chester, N. Y.

GERMAN, with banking and editorial experience, knowledge of six languages, seeks suitable position; bonus $150. E. V. G., 177 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRAD

CRITICISE BENJAMIN IN GARMENT STRIKE

Cutting's Committee Denounces Refusal of Manufacturers He Represents to Arbitrate.

WON'T DISCUSS GRIEVANCES

Manufacturers Outside of Benjamin's Organization Near an Agreement with Garment Workers' Union.

R. Fulton Cutting, representing a committee called together by him a week ago to devise means to settle the strike in the men's and boys' garment industry, issued a statement yesterday in which he criticised Eugene S. Benjamin and the New York Clothing Trade Association for refusing to arbitrate the strike. The statement was signed by Mr. Cutting, Canon George William Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Church Osborn, Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Felix Adler, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. This is the statement:

New York City has had three important garment workers' strikes recently, two in the women's wear and one in the men's wear. The first—the cloakmakers' strike in 1910, was settled by recognizing the right of a union to speak for its members, and by providing methods for the redress of grievances, thus bringing peace to an industry of 50,000 workers. The second—the dress and shirtwaist makers' strike, (involving 30,000 people,) was settled in three days by peaceful methods of conference and arbitration.

The third strike, the one in the men's garment industry—representing more than 100,000 persons, is now in its fourth week.

As soon as this strike was announced, the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, tendered its friendly offices to bring the parties together. This step did not produce the desired result. The New York Clothing Trade Association, through its representatives, refused to enter into any dealings with the union, refused to arbitrate, and insisted upon an immediate truce as a preliminary to further negotiations.

Since that time, the United Manufacturers and Merchants Association, one of the organizations of clothing manufacturers, has sought by conference and arbitration to adjust the differences and to settle the strike, with a basis for permanent peace arbitration. The union has neither refused nor accepted this proposition. It is still under consideration.

In view of the widespread distress, on behalf of the public the undersigned endeavored to bring about an understanding between the parties, so that the facts might be ascertained and published, and a remedy devised.

Mr. Eugene S. Benjamin and his colleagues were invited to meet us and discuss plans for a conference. This was declined. The gentlemen of the New York Clothing Trade Association refused to sit down and discuss the grievances of the workers with the chosen representatives of the workers.

This refusal passes our comprehension. We can see no just reason why any group of employers should fail to recognize the right of work people to organize in order to present their case to their employers and to the public through their chosen representatives. Least of all should any employers ignore the fair and reasonable demand of the public for conciliation, mediation, and arbitration.

Mr. Benjamin said last night that his attitude and that of his association had not been unfair.

"We want it understood that we did take the public into our confidence," he said. "How about the Chamber of Commerce negotiations? Was the public not represented there? We were perfectly ready to make a settlement there, and the union representatives appeared willing, too, but when the terms of settlement were put up to the executive body of the union they were voted down.

"This question is not one of wages in our industry. Our wages are the highest in the industry. It is a question which concerns the very life of the industry. We are perfectly willing to hear the complaints of our employes in the individual shops, but we will not be dominated by walking delegates or any other form of union control."

In spite of the determination of some of the manufacturers in the garment industry not to deal with the union, negotiations are now under way which will affect the trade. Representatives of the United Manufacturers' Association, the rival of Mr. Benjamin's organization, said yesterday that the garment strike would be practically settled within a few days and that 80 per cent. of the men would be at work before the week ended.

"Before we separated on Saturday night," one of those at the meeting said yesterday, "it was agreed that the union representatives should take back to their executive committee the compromise plan already agreed upon by the manufacturers and contractors. This provided for an immediate increase in wages for all week workers from 5 to 10 per cent. and for a 52-hour scale. In addition it provided that all piece workers should have an increase to be fixed later by authorities on that question. According to the plan no worker would receive an increase of less than $1 a week, whereas the increase of some workers might be considerably more. It was understood that the strikers should return to work immediately."

It was said yesterday that the members of the manufacturers' and contractors' committee would to-day draw up a signed contract covering the terms of the compromise and that this contract would be sent to the executive committee of the United Garment Workers' Union of America, accompanied by a $100,000 bond to insure its observance. While it was admitted yesterday that the maximum increase of 10 per cent. would not please many of the workers, it was not thought likely that the union would decline to sign the agreement.

"If this plan goes through," said one manufacturer, "it will mean at least $50 a year additional for each worker. This alone would mean an increase of $5,000,000 in the manufacturers' annual pay roll."

No trouble was reported yesterday in the strikes of the kimono and wrapper and the white goods industries and individual settlements, it was said, would be made in great numbers beginning to-day.

WORK DIDN'T AGE HER.

Church Forum Finds Supposed Girl Striker Is 39 Years Old.

A skilled garment cutter who is an organizer of the United Garment Workers' Union of America, a presser, and a woman buttonhole maker, addressed 500 persons at a meeting of the Forum in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night, of which the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant is pastor.

N. W. Wisner, the cutter, explained the reason for the strike.

A man who said he was a merchant tailor arose in the audience and charged that it was the union-label shops that tolerated the worst working conditions. He said the non-union shops offered the best sanitary conditions and the best wages and shortest hours.

"That is not true," retorted a woman who seemed to be some 18 years old. "I have worked for contractors," she said, "who make clothes for some of the largest firms in New York and I have never seen worse conditions anywhere."

"Isn't your experience rather limited?" asked some one.

"No sir," she replied, "I've worked in this industry 28 years and I've seen everything there is to be seen."

Her hearers laughed.

"The audience is complimenting you on your youthful appearance," Dr. Grant explained.

"Well, if you want to know," the buttonhole maker continued, "I am 39 years old, having begun to work when I was a girl of eleven. Unfortunately I am married. Perhaps that is why I look so young."

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided that the Forum should send investigators into the field to ascertain at first hand the actual conditions in the garment factories. A graduate of Bryn Mawr, it was said, would seek work as a strikebreaker.

CANON PRAISES PROTOCOL.

Only Way to Settle Strikes, He Tells Cathedral Congregation.

Canon Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine put aside his prepared sermon at the Cathedral yesterday morning to speak extemporaneously on the garment workers' strike. He said he considered the movement important enough to be discussed from the pulpit.

"Protocol peace is the solution of such labor troubles as this garment workers' strike. I think you all should know just what the term means. This morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES contains a full-page article explaining the protocol system by an eminent young lawyer, Julius Henry Cohen. I want you all to read that article, as all this congregation, although they may not know it, have an interest in this strike and its solution. I believe the organization of the workers will make them realize more fully that consideration of others, of their fellowmen, is essential.

"Some persons point out that these same people who are now striking existed in a far worse state in their own country before emigrating to the United States, and so cannot understand their present unrest. The unrest is caused by their having learned the injustice of those conditions.

Canon Douglas said that as good Christians we should realize the necessity of justice to others and understand that all should consider the rights of others. It was this that made the congregation present necessarily interested in the strike.

PORCELAIN MEN TO STRIKE.

Workers in Ten Plants in Trenton to Go Out To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—More than 1,000 workers will walk out of ten porcelain plants here to-morrow if their terms are not acceded to. The employers are not inclined to submit.

If such a strike should continue for any length of time the big electric companies of the United States would be severely crippled, as they are supplied with porcelain from Trenton.

The demands of the men stipulate that the companies shall meet representatives of the unions for the readjustment of labor difficulties in the future, and that all discharged employes shall be restored to their former positions. The men demand fewer hours, more pay, and better working conditions.

FUNDS RAISED FOR HOSPITAL.

Many Professionals Appear at Astor Theatre Benefit.

In aid of the Jewish Maternity Hospital a benefit performance was given at the Astor Theatre last night at which a substantial sum was realized. The entertainment was in the nature of a vaudeville performance, for which many professional people volunteered their services, the use of the theatre being donated by Cohan & Harris.

Among those who appeared were the De Von Sisters, Wilton Lackaye, Hughie Jennings and Ben Smith, Leonard and Alvin, Billie Rogers, Little Lord Roberts, Les Copeland, Grace Van Studdiford, Barney Bernard and Lee Harrison, Jean Schwartz and Harry Fox, Raymond Hitchcock, Andy Rice, J. Lawrence Kaphan, and Louis Ducass and Georges Janniot. Isidore Cohen announced the numbers.

During the intermission flowers were sold by a committee. Mrs. Lena Rosenstein and Mrs. Cohen were in charge of the arrangements for the benefit.

FIGHT BURGLAR ON ROOF.

Three Detectives and Williamsburg Resident Subdue Marauder.

After a struggle on the edge of a roof Detective Martin Brown of the Clymer Street Station arrested early yesterday a man who said he was John McGinn, Mrs. Marie Lederer, who lives alone on the third floor of 361 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was awakened when a man tried to push in a screen door which opened from her apartments onto the roof of an extension of the building. Her screams aroused her brother-in-law, Edward Lederer, who lives on the floor below. He seized a revolver and ran upstairs in time to fire at the man, who ducked behind a chimney.

The shots and screams were heard by Detectives Brown, Behan, and Reif. Mrs. Lederer threw down the key of the front door, and Brown hurried up while the other two waited to catch the burglar should he escape from the roof. McGinn grappled with the detective and tried to throw him from the roof. Mrs. Lederer yelled for help again, and the other two detectives went up and completed the capture.

McGinn was taken to the Clymer Street Station and later arraigned before Magistrate Nash in the Manhattan Avenue Court and held in $2,000 bail.

FOUND DYING IN POOLROOM.

Supposed to Have Taken a Drug—A Case for the Coroner.

James Benney, 19 years old, who lived with his mother at 169 East 108th Street, was removed in an unconscious condition from a pool and billiard room at 22 East 108th Street to the Harlem Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and died there last night. He did not regain consciousness from the time he was received at the hospital.

The proprietor of the poolroom said that Benney came in at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and was reading a newspaper when he fell out of his chair. Thinking that he was intoxicated he put him on top of one of the billiard tables. At 10 o'clock an effort was made to arouse him, and this having failed he called an ambulance.

The doctors were not able to diagnose the case, and as the police had entered it on the blotter as one caused by "an overdose of an unknown drug" Coroner Winterbottom ordered an autopsy performed. It is the opinion of the doctors, however, that the case is not a suspicious one.

BEAVERS TO SURRENDER.

Cashier of Highbridge to be Arraigned in Newark To-day.

Through his counsel, ex-Gov. Foster M Voorhees of New Jersey, arrangements have been made whereby Abram L. Beavers, defaulting cashier of the High Bridge (N. J.) National Bank, may surrender to-day to Federal officers in Newark and be immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner Richard Stockton.

Beavers is staying at the home of a friend in Brooklyn. It is believed Beavers will be released under $10,000 bail. It is said that bail to this amount was agreed to because the defaulting cashier had agreed to surrender rather than hinder the action of the Federal authorities.

Of the total shortage of $95,000, the cash taken from the High Bridge Bank was $28,000. The remainder was in the form of securities.

WAITERS ADVISED TO RETURN TO WORK

Agents of the Industrial Workers of the World Admit the Strike Here Has Failed.

HAVE A PLAN FOR REVENGE

Organizer Quinlan Will Form a 'Temperance Society' to Report Hotels Selling Liquor After Hours.

The agents of the Industrial Workers of the World, who have had charge of the movement, admitted yesterday that the strike of waiters and other employes of the hotels and restaurants in this city had failed. Miss Flynn, Carlo Tresca, and Patrick J. Quinlan, agents of the I. W. W., at a meeting of the strikers in Bryant Hall, in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, advised the men to return to work and organize for a larger strike in the future.

After the meeting Quinlan asserted that a vote on the proposal to return to work would be taken at a meeting in Bryant Hall to-day. Lack of money was said to be one of the chief reasons why the walkout ended so soon. The meeting to-day is likely to be marked by much bitterness, as many of the men who quit their jobs at the call of the union know that they cannot get them back.

Miss Flynn told the strikers they had won a great victory in proving the power of their union and their "solidarity," and that they ought not to feel discouraged at returning to work under the old conditions. After the meeting she said:

"The strike will be over in forty-eight hours, and all of the men will go back to work. They will return under the old conditions, to be sure, but when their union is fully organized and strengthened they will again strike and will not return until their requests now made are granted. The real purpose of the present strike was to bring all the different classes of hotel workers together to form a solid organization. We have won the strike in many ways, especially in doing away with the jealousy that formerly existed between the waiters and the other grades of hotel employes."

Immediately after the meeting the Executive Committee of the union met at the headquarters at 72 West Thirty-sixth Street. The session was a stormy one, and the voices of the members and the sounds of fists pounding the table could be heard out in the street. At nine o'clock last night Patrick J. Quinlan said:

"The wind-up will be considered to-morrow. We are going to sit up all night and discuss the merits and demerits of each house, and committees of the strikers from each place will be consulted as to the sentiment among their men.

"No parades or demonstrations have been ordered. Any trouble that happens to-night will be spontaneous."

"Has not all the trouble been spontaneous?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," the agitator answered. "I gave orders lots of times for 'demonstrations.'"

He expressed his sincere regret that the Hotel McAlpin and other places where conditions were satisfactory had been drawn into the general strike. He put all the blame for the walkout on James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker.

"We are only sorry that Regan precipitated the general strike by his hasty and ill-advised action in discharging the men after he had promised to treat with them," he said. "We are prepared to accept most of the places half way now, but we are going to lay low with Regan and the managers of the Waldorf, the Astor, and the Belmont.

"I intend to organize an incorporated Irish or Catholic or Protestant or Presbyterian Temperance Club, and its members are going around to hotels and restaurants in the strike zone that are down on us, and we're going to buy drinks after hours and then lodge complaints with the authorities for violation of the liquor law."

He said he had another plan for making the waiters' strike an international incident.

"I sprung the suggestion at the mass meeting to-day and it was received with wild enthusiasm," he said. "I suggested that all the Italian strikers who are not citizens of the United States march in a body to the Italian Consulate and ask the Consul General to bring to the notice of the Italian Government the insults heaped on Italian citizens in the strike. I intend during the week to engineer such a demonstration.

"While Greece couldn't do much, we might also appeal to the Greek Consul, and likewise bring the treatment of their citizens to the attention of the French, German, and Swedish Governments. Though Sweden hasn't any navy to speak of to send over to the United States," he added, thoughtfully. Asked to give some specific example of harsh treatment, he told the following story:

"One of our men was fined $5 for throwing a stone through a hotel window, and the stone that was put in evidence was one that had been found in the man's pocket, which, moreover, a policeman had put there!"

While the Executive Committee was still in session last night, more than fifty waiters who had just walked out from the Wurtzburger Hofbrau, on Broadway, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, arrived at union headquarters. They were greeted with cheers by the other strikers, and one of them said they would not return to work, no matter what the Executive Committee decided.

According to Proprietor Bergfield, the waiters deserted in a body at 7 o'clock, while 1000 guests were dining. There was temporary confusion, but the twelve girls employed as cabaret entertainers, reinforced by the musicians, telephone operators, cloakroom girls, and guests, took the places of the strikers so successfully that the strike was enjoyed by the guests

COLLEGIANS TIRE OF WAITING.

Harvard Men Make Hit, Take the Tips, but Fail to Stick to the Job.

The five Harvard strikebreakers at the Folies Bergere failed to return to work yesterday afternoon, and Manager Morton is afraid that he will not see them again, except possibly as future guests. According to Mr. Morton, they had no grievances, but apparently became homesick for Cambridge. They slipped away without waiting to collect their wages of $3 each for the night's work.

"They looked pretty good to me," Manager Morton said regretfully last night. "They came walking in here Saturday afternoon with a bunch of other men who were looking for work. The spokesman said that they were Harvard undergraduates; that they had come to New York for a holiday, were 'broke' and wanted to be waiters.

"I turned them over to the captain, who fitted them out with uniforms and turned them loose in the main dining room. And believe me, I never had better waiters in the place than those boys. They never left the place once from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 3 o'clock in the morning. And they served drinks without ever touching one themselves."

The Harvard men were not above taking tips, however, and, according to the captain, every man on the floor took in from $5 to $8 in the course of the night.

BREAK IN LEVEE WIDENS.

Government Sends Army Officer to Furnish Flood Relief.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 26.—The crevasse in the Boulah levee had attained a width of 125 feet by dark tonight, and was widening slowly, while the flood of water pouring through the gap was six feet in depth. Natural hollows were filled and no great damage has been done.

The tracks of the Riverside division of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, a few miles from the levee, are still in use and planters in the Bogue Phalia basin were prepared for emergencies. The break is especially serious since it occurred early in the Mississippi high water season which may last until May.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Capt. William Elliott, assistant to the Depot Quartermaster of the United States Army, at St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Evansville to-day under assignment from Major Gen. Wood to observe Ohio River flood conditions, and to furnish any relief from federal resources that may be needed. The telegram of Gen. Wood to Col. Stanley, Quartermaster at St. Louis, gives Capt. Elliott authority to draw upon army stores and funds for tents, food, fuel, clothing, and medical supplies needed to relieve flood victims until the water recedes.

Capt. Elliott was sent here in response to appeals from Kentucky, and because of Representative A. O. Stanley's proposal in the House Friday for a $1,000,000 appropriation for flood relief.

Major John H. Moeller of Mt. Vernon, Ind., to-night conferred with Capt. Elliott, Mayor Heilmann believes that Federal aid will be most acceptable in the Ashbysburg, the Walnut Bottoms, and Uniontown districts, fifty miles below Evansville, in Kentucky. Capt. Elliott will also go to Shawneetown, Ill., before he returns to St. Louis. Ashbysburg, besides being inundated, with its inhabitants forced to live on a hill back of the town, is combating smallpox, which broke out among refugees last week.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. JORDAN.

Wife of Wealthy Newburg Banker Gets Decree for Statutory Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—After thirty years of married life, Anna D. Jordan received on Saturday an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Joseph V. Jordan. It was granted by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at a Special Term of Supreme Court at Nyack. The action was instituted for the statutory cause in September last and was referred by Justice Tompkins to Edward J. Collins of this city to take testimony. The report was favorable to the application, and the papers were ordered sealed, thereby precluding the possibility of ascertaining the name of the corespondent, who is said to be a New York woman of some prominence. The testimony and decree are to be filed with the County Clerk at Goshen on Monday. The subject of alimony or allowance has been left open, to be decided later.

Mr. Jordan is reputed to be a millionaire, his mansion being in the exclusive section of the suburban district of Newburg. He is President of the Hudson Valley Dairy Company, with headquarters in Newburg. He is a Director of the National Bank of Newburg and other institutions of the city, and is also well known in Masonic circles.

Mrs. Jordan is prominent in charitable work in this city, being interested in the Y. W. C. A., St. Luke's Hospital and the W. C. T. U.

LITTLE HURT BY LONG FALL.

Succession of Clothslines Saved Girl After Tumbling from a Tenement.

Clothslines broke the fall of 10-year-old Margaret Goodwin when she fell from the roof of her home in the tenement at 537 West Thirty-ninth Street last night to the rear yard, five stories below. She escaped with bruises on her right wrist and left knee.

The girl was playing on the roof with her brothers, Alexander and John, when she fell. She bounced from clothesline to clothesline, and finally to the stone flagging in the yard. She was unconscious when picked up. Dr. Dixon, who wa scalled from the New York Hospital, revived the girl, and, after an examination, said that not a bone in her body was broken.

OUR GUNBOAT UNWELCOME.

Cold Reception Awaits the Wheeling, Which Arrives at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 26.—The United States gunboat Wheeling, which was ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz by the American Government because of reports of alarming conditions in this section, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning from Tampa. Official visits will be exchanged to-morrow, but it is certain that the reception of the Americans will be cold, as Mexicans are not particularly pleased at the visit of an American warship.

At present the situation in and around Vera Cruz is quiet.

WANT STRICTER AUTO LAWS.

Coroner's Report for 1912 Shows 146 Persons Were Killed by Motors.

The report of the Coroner's office of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1912 was issued yesterday. It gives statistics as to the number of deaths reported to the office, and recommends laws to protect the lives of those in the city. Greater police power to round up gunmen in their haunts and stricter legislation to govern the operation of automobiles were urged. Out of a total of 5,697 deaths reported in 1912 2,712 were of a violent character, including 114 homicides by shooting, 23 by stabbing, 28 by assault and 146 from automobile accidents. Of those arraigned for homicide by shooting 51 were natives of this country, 22 were Italians and 10 were Chinamen.

There were 474 suicides in the year, of which 183 were by gas, 80 by shooting, 28 by cutting, 38 by jumping from high places, 15 by jumping in front of trains, 67 by poison, 52 by hanging and 2 by drowning. Of the number of violent deaths due to accidents 267 were due to burns, 108 to horse-drawn vehicles, 62 to subway accidents and 14 to explosions.

Coroners' physicians performed 619 autopsies. In this connection the report recommends that the salaries of the four Coroners' physicians be increased to $5,000 a year. The salaries for this office have stayed the same since 1878.

In the deaths from natural causes, under the total of 331 classified as general disease, 229 were attributed to tuberculosis and 38 to alcoholism. Only 20 out of 294 killed by diseases of the respiratory organs died from pneumonia. Diseases of the digestive organs killed 158 persons, and 422 deaths were due to diseases of the nervous system, including 246 from apoplexy and 108 from infantile convulsions.

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Mail orders now to Loudon Charlton.

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The Only Explanatory Recital at the Piano
WALTER DAMROSCH
ON HIS NEW OPERA,
"CYRANO"
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

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Second Concert at 8:15.
Adele Margulies Trio
Seats $3 $1.50, $1, Box Office
Adele Margulies....Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg....Violin
Leo Schulz....'Cello

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 30, at 2:30.
MAGGIE TEYTE
EDMOND CLEMENT
COSTUME RECITAL, including
"The Milkmaid of Trianon"

Aeolian Hall, TO-MORROW AFT. at 3,
Song Recital. ELENA
GERHARDT
ERICH WOLFF at the Piano (Steinway).
Seats 75c-$2 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn bureau.

Carnegie Hall, TO-MORROW EVE. at 8:15.
—SECOND SONG RECITAL—
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats at Hall or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 29, 8:15.
Recital by Madame
NIESSEN-STONE
75c. to $2. Management of Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Aft. at 3.
Song Recital by PUTNAM
GRISWOLD
75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. 3026-7 Greeley
CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND OPERAS.
NORMANDIE HOTEL, BROADWAY & 38th ST.

Carnegie Lyceum, Tues. Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:15
MAX JACOBS QUARTET
Seats, 50c., $2.00, at Box Office.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. to-day.
BILLY W. WATSON & The Girls from Happyland

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily.
CHARLIE ROBINSON and His CRUSOE GIRLS,
with James Francis Sullivan.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-night at 8:30.
Also Wed., 29th, at 3:30 & 8:30.
BUFFALO JONES
in his thrilling motion-picture lecture.
LASSOING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Mat. 25c. to $1. at Hall & Tyson's

OPERA TICKETS
SEATS FOR Caruso IN DOUBLE BILL AND ALL OPERAS.
Kaiserhof Ticket office, opp. Met. O. H. B'way & 39 St. Phone 3863-3850 Bryant.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy
Thurs.—Amateur Night. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
Fri.—Country Store. THE MERRY GO ROUNDERS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c.
Le Rouge et Noir, with "The Dance of Fortune," and 12 other acts.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Sv. 8
UNDER MANY FLAGS
Scintillating Series of New Spectacles.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:45.
Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
ANATOL Original Little Theatre Cast and Production
Afts. at 3:30 (Except Sat.) Sat. at 11 A. M.
The Children's Play 50c, 75c, $1.00. Snow White
with MARGUERITE CLARK.

Weber & Fields' Th. 44, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
FRANZ LEHAR'S LATEST OPERETTA.
THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15 & Matinee Sat. 2:15.
TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
Pop. Wed. Matinee—Nina Morgana in Title Role.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2:15.
Little Women 148th Time.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.

48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
BLUES? BOUNCE 'EM!
WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die.
100th Time Feb. 4.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2. Evs. 8. 25c to $1.50.
Wed. & Thurs. Mats., 25c to $1. THE WHIP

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
THE RED PETTICOAT with IDELEN LOWELL.

Owing to the almost numberless petitions and requests from educators, parents and children themselves, that
THE CHILDREN'S PLAY
SNOW WHITE
AND THE SEVEN DWARFS
should sometime be given at popular prices Mr. Winthrop Ames has arranged to transfer The Little Theatre production complete to
Maxine Elliott's Theatre
for a Strictly Limited Engagement at
CHILDREN'S PRICES
50c, 75c, $1.00
AFTERNOONS AT 3.30
(Except Saturday) and Saturday at 11 a. m.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN
Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St.
Is the Most Tremendous Success in The History of the Whole World
TO-DAY at 4.
RACKETY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA. Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.

LITTLE THEATRE. 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
RUTHERFORD & SON

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor
'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
TO-DAY SPECIAL (OF "WITHIN THE LAW" MATINEE BENEFIT CHILDREN OF UTICA MASONIC HOME. $1 to $2.50. Box Office.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Years of Discretion
"SUPERB CAST." ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. at 8:15.
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW
DAVID BELASCO presents
A Good Little Devil
A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS
by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St.
Popular Mat. Friday
The Absolute Hit of the Year
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play.
"BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15 sharp.
Popular Matinee Wed., 25 & 50c.
The Dramatic Sensation of the Century.
FINE FEATHERS
Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Rose Coghlan, Max Figman.

Grand OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av.
Prices 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
IN "THE ISLE O' DREAMS."

Adolf Philipp's 57TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Auction Pinochle

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Borl; Macnez, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond. Polacco.
Wed. Mat. at 2:30—Reingold. Matzenauer, Homer, Case; Burrian, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, Murphy. Conductor Hertz.
Wed. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada, Begue. Cond. Sturani.
Thurs. at 8—Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Gilly; Con. Sturani; preceded by Cav. Rusticana. Gadski, Duchene; Martin. Cond. Polacco.
Fri. at 8—Otello. Alda; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Conductor Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Eve. at 8 (75c. to $4)—Tannhauser. Destinn, Matzenauer, Sparkes; Jorn, Well, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw Cond. Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Rice & Dore's Water Carnival, Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, May Tully & Co., 7 others
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Kathryn Kidder, Nat M. Wills, Truly Shattuck, Elphye Snowden and 8 big acts.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. STELLA MAYHEW James Thornton. ROBERT HAINES Reine Davies.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Av. EVA TANGUAY and 9 other star acts.
HARLEM 125 St. & 7 Av. Stock Co. in Get Rich Quick Wallingford. Mat. Daily.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. 28th St. B'way Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
12 STAR ACTS
Olga Petrova, Dr. Herman, Will Archie, Dick Tubb, Patsy Doyle, Rosalind Coghlan & Co., Weise Trouble, etc.
23D ST. Nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 5c to 25c. Bill Changed Mondays and Thursdays.

TO-DAY AT 3 CARNEGIE HALL
BURTON HOLMES
INDIA BOMBAY TO DELHI
Pop. Prices. 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats $2.
"PANAMA" AGAIN FEB. 16 & 17.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. CONCERTS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c
ETHEL BARRYMORE & 3 other star acts.
MAJESTIC MATS. WED. & SATURDAY.
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
NEXT WEEK—WAY DOWN EAST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
3 Capitals Stamp It a Success
13 MONTHS IN PARIS
12 MONTHS IN LONDON
NEW YORK, SEATS TO MARCH 15.
The Spy A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—HERALD
KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMBEE."
Stars Are Two Better Than One
UNIQUE—DELIGHTFUL—SMART COMEDY
CHARLES CHERRY MARIE DORO
In "A SMART COMEDY EXCELLENTLY ACTED."—TELEGRAPH.
The New Secretary
The success of a year and a half at the Athenee Theatre, Paris, under the title of Le Coeur Dispose.
"Delighted Its Audience"—Herald.
"Unique in Humor and Sparkle"—Sun.
Lyceum THEATRE, 45 St., B'way. EVES. 8:30. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. at 2:20.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Conspiracy
ALAN DALE said:
"The Conspiracy is more vivid than Within the Law."
NOW PLAYING AT THE GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., just east of Broadway.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
THE WORLD said:
"Within the Law is as meek as a lamb compared with The Conspiracy."
NOW PLAYING AT THE GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., just east of Broadway.
HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. At 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
"Lose No Time —SEE THE— Poor Little Rich Girl"
CHARLES DARNTON—EVE. WORLD.
HUDSON THEATRE. Feb. 4 & 6, at 3:30
FRANK SPEAIGHT
"THE MAN WHO MAKES DICKENS LIVE"
In DRAMATIC DICKENS RECITALS.
Tickets $1.50 to 50c., at Theatre & Tyson's.
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat., 50c to $1.50.
Last Week of the Greatest Operatic Triumph. Special Elks' Club Night To-morrow.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in The Spring Maid
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW SELLING.
OH! OH! DELPHINE
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50.
TO-NIGHT 156th PERFORMANCE
Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
OH! OH! DELPHINE
WILL MOVE TO NEW AMSTERDAM MONDAY.
DAM THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
MONDAY, FEB. 3d—Seats next Thursday.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30.